

# ENGLAND UNDER THE JEWS.

*Banister, J.*

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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No one can be more surprised than I that a second edition of this little book is required, as in my most optimistic moments I never expected that I should sell more than a few hundred copies. My friends had encouraged me by predicting that it would be ignored or slated by well nigh every newspaper in England, and in this they have not been grievously disappointed; but their assumption that the book would, in consequence, obtain no sale has turned out to be unwarranted, as notwithstanding that its publishing office was not known to a bookseller in England, and that I was without experience in the book publishing business, the first edition of the book is already practically exhausted. Whether those who have read it are in the same condition is more than I can say. What the sale of the book would have reached had it been issued by a regular publishing firm, and received the same amount of free advertising which the Press is wont to give the various anti-British publications, it is impossible to say.

As I have suggested, the kind assurances of my friends regarding the book's probable treatment by the Press have been pretty well justified. With not more than a score or more exceptions, the newspapers that have noticed it made no attempt to reply to my arguments, or to confute my statements. Their so-called criticisms have consisted entirely of misquotations, misstatements, and vulgar abuse. All this is, of course, nothing more than I expected. I realized that even if the book had contained nothing respecting the knavery and disloyalty of the newspaper-owners, or their Semitic friends, the simple little fact that the book-reviewing columns of an overwhelmingly large proportion of the London and Provincial journals are conducted upon the same highly moral system that renders their financial columns so reliable, precluded any likelihood of the book receiving fair treatment from other than a very few newspapers. The truth is, our reptile Press is accustomed to publish favourable notices only of books advertised in its own columns, all others are ignored or condemned. Some of the newspaper critics tried hard to

be sarcastic over the fact of the author being his own publisher. If I were a London newspaper proprietor I should probably have issued the book in the name of some imaginary company, but as I have never been convicted as a rogue and vagabond, never been accused by any company-promoter of blackmailing, never derived any portion of my extensive revenues from swindlers, nor done anything else to make me ashamed of my name, I was not able to see why my being the publisher of the book, as well as the author, should be concealed. . . .

Since its appearance I have received numerous letters commending it and wishing it success. In some instances the writers think the language the book is written in might have been a little more moderate. They evidently do not know or consider that hundreds of articles, and, I believe, several other books, have been written with the same object, and in a moderate, dispassionate manner, but without any apparent effect. . . . In writing this book I took care not to make this mistake. Although my desire to avoid any unnecessary laceration of Yiddish feelings is as strong as my dislike of mere abuse, I have not hesitated to use language which, while not such as likely to be pleasing to the ultra-refined, is what the plain, ordinary, everyday sort of Britishmen can understand and appreciate. The result shows I was right, as this book bids fair to have a very big sale, and to accomplish what it was intended to accomplish, namely, to so arouse the British public to the evils of the alien invasion that our cowardly, Jew-dominated rulers will be compelled to carry out their promises to deal with the plague.

Another gentle criticism I desire to reply to is that my condemnation of the London Press is of a too wholesale character. I readily admit that all the London dailies and political weeklies are not run on blackmailing lines, that they do not all try to swindle the advertisers by making false circulation claims, that they are not all subsidized by foreign gambling hells or tax-dodging Jew millionaires, that they do not all receive money from American trusts for disparaging British manufactured products, that they do not all cater for the alien elements in our population, that where British and Jewish interests

clash they may not all side with the Jews, that they do not all attach greater importance to the safety of their proprietors' foreign investments than to the honour and welfare of Great Britain, that they are not all edited by Celtic-fringers who write begging letters to rich Jews; and that they do not all act the rogue and traitor in other ways I could mention. But as the very few exceptions never utter a word of protest, whilst the vast majority do one or more of these things, I am forced to regard them as equally venal and disloyal, and equally worthy of the contempt of honest Englishmen. Last of all I want to deny that in writing this book I was inspired merely by a desire to start an anti-Semite crusade in this country. Whilst it is true I would like England to be made extremely uncomfortable for the Chosen Ones, it is not simply because they are Jews. Every year a quarter million of my countrymen are forced to seek a living in other lands. I want this to cease, and for a change to have all the alien traitors, ingrates, harpies, criminals, menials, anarchists, harlots, paupers, lepers, and tax-dogders kicked out. If 99 per cent. of this offal happens to be Semitic, then so much the worse for the Semites. It is the Jews who are trying to start an anti-Semitic crusade in England. When they place themselves in opposition to the interests of the British people, as they have done in resisting the movement for stopping the importation of their unsavoury compatriots, and the consignments of trachoma, spotted fever, cancer, lupus, leprosy, and favus they bring with them, it is the duty of every Englishman to place himself in opposition to the Jews. They are fond of describing themselves as a nation. This, of course, is exactly what they are, and so far as its attitude towards this country is concerned a decidedly hostile nation. As such, it must be combated with the same vigour as would be shown in the case of a hostile France or a hostile Germany.

No, this book was not inspired by anti-Semitism, but rather by pro-Britishism. Let the Yiddishites transfer some of the loyalty they have for their own tribe to the people they batten on, and I will gladly suspend its publication.

I will conclude by expressing my thanks to those

members of the Primrose League, of various London Clubs, of the Army and Navy, of the London Stock Exchange, of the Labour Unions, and of other patriotic, political, business, and social organisations who have distributed my circulars, and in other ways helped the sale of the book ; and further by testifying to the courage and patriotism of those wholesale and retail book-sellers who have not allowed the menaces of certain wealthy Jews, and certain London newspaper owners to deter them from supplying the book to their customers.

J. B.

*February 10, 1902.*

## PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

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The failure of the late, unlamented Balfour Government to carry out its pledges to secure the enactment of a really effective measure for stopping the pollution of our country with the human sewage of other nations, and the coming into power of another pack of cosmopolitans pledged to the Hoggenheimers to abrogate the almost useless measure that was enacted, have impelled me to issue this third edition, which it will be observed contains double the amount of matter comprised in the preceding editions. Since these editions appeared I have received evidence of the abject fear with which our Yiddish conquerers and their reptile Press are regarded in the large proportion of letters that have reached me commending the book which were marked "Private and Confidential." The more prominent the writers, the more anxious they appear that their views anent the Yiddish pestilence should not be published. They all admit the reality of the Alien conquest of our land, and the corruption, decadence, disloyalty, and demoralization it has produced, and are enthusiastic in praising my so-called courage in attempting to combat the evil. But when it comes to participating in the fighting they ask to be excused. At present they cannot afford to compromise themselves. They will take off their coats and sail in when everybody else has shed his coat and sailed in.

I must confess I can not understand such poltroonery on the part of Englishmen. Would they be afraid to openly side with their country and race if we were at war with a power other than the Jew? If we are ever engaged in a conflict with France, Germany or Russia will their attitude be neutral then?

Now I have the opportunity I will again express my thanks to those who helped the sale of the book by distributing copies of my circular, and personally recommending it to their friends. I believe hardly any article has had its sale promoted by such a distinguished set of people as has "England Under the Jews." One member of the late and present Parliament, whom I supplied with copies of the circular, distributed some of them among his



fellow-members within the precincts of the House of Commons. Another of my bill-distributors, a member of a Club containing several rich Jews, placed copies of the circular between the leaves of *Truth*, the *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Investor's Review*, *Review of Reviews*, and other publications in the reading-room that he had observed were popular with the foreigners. This caused the unfortunate attendants to get into hot water, as the Semites accused them of having been bribed by me to insert the copies of the circular in the papers. But my most enthusiastic advertising agents were the Stock Exchange men. One broker whom I had supplied with one hundred copies of the circular had them sent at his own expense to fellow members of the Exchange, and from another broker I received 250 stamped envelopes which he desired me to use for forwarding copies of the circular to a list of persons he enclosed. I believe fully 150 persons connected with the Stock Exchange must have bought copies of the book.

When the book was first issued I received several intimations that some of the persons referred to in it were contemplating taking proceedings against me for libel. One of them, I was informed, had been deterred only by his inability to induce all his fellow-newspaper owners to agree to suppressing the publication of reports of the case. By allowing this to deter him, he proved himself to be not the gigantic ass that his looks indicate, as thanks to the information one of his former employees had supplied me with, the reports of his examination in the witness-box would have made extremely interesting reading to the readers of the newspapers which refused to enter into the agreement.

If any rich Jew, or newspaper-owning bounder should bring a successful action against me, it will, of course, render the continued publication of this book in England impossible. In that event, it will be carried on by persons from abroad, to whom all orders for copies of the book, and applications for copies of the circular should be sent. Those of my friends who in that case receive copies of the circular will, I trust, see that they circulate among the right people.

J. B.

May 1, 1907.

# ENGLAND UNDER THE JEWS.



## CHAPTER I.

*Britain as a Dumping Ground for the Human Refuse of Other Lands—Why the Alien Invasion Should be Stopped—Prominence of the New Comers in the Viler Forms of Crime—Harsher Laws Needed to Control Them—How the Aliens Breed—Their Noxious Progeny—Effect of Alien Immigration on the Birth Rate.*

FOR more than a quarter of a century Great Britain has been used as a dumping ground for the human refuse of other lands. Every country is at liberty to unload its criminals, paupers, anarchists, and menials on our shores. From Germany we receive swarms of gambling - house keepers, hotel - porters, barbers, "bullies," runaway conscripts, bath-attendants, street-musicians, criminals, bakers, socialists, cheap clerks, &c. The steady growth of our Civil List seems to have filled the minds of a considerable proportion of the Teutonic people with an idea that they, too, may live luxuriously on the British public, and so all the "War Lord's" subjects who are without an inclination or the ability to make a living in "Yarmany," or have not enough patriotism to fulfil their military obligations, proceed to inflict themselves on this country. The Germans have several large colonies, but as the negroes and monkeys in them do not yearn to be shaved, or tortured with "Vogner moosick," the German colonies have no attractions for the German colonists. They prefer to do their colonizing under the hated British flag, and if they were deprived of this privilege, the capacity of the prisons, poorhouses and lunatic asylums of the Fatherland might have to be increased, and the German pauper colony in Hertfordshire be less flourishing, but the population of the German colonies would still consist chiefly of flies and fever germs.

From France we are afflicted with equally undesirable imports. Whilst other countries are content to breed and export cattle, pigs, sheep, and horses, France has become famous as a breeding ground, and an exporter of cooks, waiters, and street-walkers. Our neighbours' trade in claret, lingerie, and erotic literature may decline and die, but so long as a stream of gold earned in the hotels, restaurants, and brothels of foreign cities, continues to flow towards their shores they will never be anything but insolent and rich.

From Italy we get a constant supply of organ-grinders, ice - cream poisoners, chestnut vendors, anarchists, beggars, etc. Like the other immigrant breeds, the Italians have apparently not the courage or capacity to make their own country fit to live in, and so, when the police are too active, or the macaroni is insufficient, the child of sunny Italy brings his fleas, his monkey, and the other members of his family to London, where, if he manages to resist an inherent inclination to rob or stab someone, he, in due time, rises to be the keeper of a restaurant and disorderly house.

From Poland, Russia, Austria, Germany, Roumania, and almost every other country, we receive, in an ever-increasing swarm, the precious breed of thieves, sweaters, usurers, burglars, illicit distillers, procurers, forgers, traitors, swindlers, counterfeiters, brothel-keepers, blackmailers, prostitutes, parasites, white-slave traffickers, etc., whose domination of our Government and Press has suggested the title of this book.

This influx of aliens is introducing an element into our population which is bound to have a demoralising and deteriorating effect on our race. If it continues it is only a matter of time when the majority of the inhabitants of London, and other large English towns, will have as much right to be described as Anglo-Saxons, as have the present mongrel inhabitants of the Hellenic Kingdom to be called Greeks. England's overcrowded condition, which makes the struggle for existence here so intense, and renders us dependent on other, and, in some cases, hostile countries for our food

supplies, is itself a sufficient reason for stopping the alien inflow. Whether the foreigners come here to live by work, or by crime, they are not wanted. If they come to work, they deprive Englishmen of their employment, if they come to live without work, they are even more undesirable. Both workers and loafers have in most cases left their own countries for their countries' good and, hence, for every respectable person likely to be kept out by the operation of an effective exclusion law, properly enforced, a hundred paupers, criminals, anarchists, and disloyalists, would be barred. There are black sheep in every flock, but of the alien sheep who flock here, about 99 per cent. appear to be black. The English are not a naturally criminal race like the Jews, Poles, Russians or Italians, and so, thanks to the fact that the laws of this country against crime are enforced, criminals of native origin have become pretty well weeded out. Unfortunately, however, in every country there is room for a certain number of persons to make a living by crime, and so, for every native rascal that is removed, a score of alien scoundrels rush here to take his place.

Apparently about 75 per cent. of the viler forms of crime in London are committed by these human imports. If our country is to remain a happy dumping and breeding ground for this alien riff-raff, we shall need, in order to properly control it, more and more of the so-called liberty infringing laws, that regulate the hours and conditions of work in factories, the promotion of companies, and the lending of money. If all the manufacturing enterprises in England were in the hands of Englishmen, and the decent English manufacturer was not exposed to the competition of the soulless Jew sweater, there would have been little sweating in England, and, hence, no need for more stringent legislation for its suppression. If the formation of new companies had been confined to Englishmen, instead of getting into the hands of Yiddish swindlers, we should not have required additional company legislation. If the business of money-lending was carried on by Englishmen, instead of being almost monopolized by rascally

Jews sailing under British names, there would be no need of any usury legislation.

In the United States, it has long been recognised that the mild and humane laws which are sufficient to keep an Anglo-Saxon population in order, are not adapted for controlling the mass of vicious, degraded aliens who now form the bulk of the population of some American states and cities. The Americans have found that these aliens care no more for the existing legislation against perjury, forgery, arson, and swindling, than the Southern negroes for the laws against murder and rape. We shall have the same experience in this country. As the aliens, by immigration and natural increase, grow more numerous, the need for the harsh and liberty-restricting laws which are required in keeping their compatriots in Russia, Poland, and Italy in order, will grow more urgent. Just as the immigration in the past of poor famine-stricken Irish peasants produced the Hooligan element which troubles us now, the Yiddish, German and Italian influx of the present, will produce even more obnoxious elements to trouble the generations of the future.

The extraordinary criminality of our imported elements is indicated by the statistics the Home Office published recently concerning the "religious creeds" of the inmates of our gaols. Now, the total number of Roman Catholics in England is stated to be about a million and a half, whilst the Jewish Year Book gives the number of Jews as 160,000. These two exotic elements, therefore, amount to considerably less than a fifteenth of the entire population, and if they were no more criminal than the natives should furnish our prisons with less than a fifteenth of their inmates. But according to this report, nearly one fourth of our entire prison population consists of Romanists and Jews, who are, therefore, nearly four times more criminal than the English. The relative number of Jewish prisoners is even higher than that, as may be seen by comparing their number with that of the Wesleyans, or Baptists. The Wesleyans in England claim to number about three million, and the Baptists about a million. As the

former have more than a million children in their Sunday schools, and the latter more than a half million, these claims are probably not exaggerated. The Jewish prisoners, however, are reported to be nearly twice as many as the Baptists, and five-sevenths as many as the Wesleyans. But even these figures do not represent the full measure of Jewish criminality, as the offences of which the Semites are convicted are usually of a far viler character than those for which Englishmen are sent to gaol. Then the Yiddish scoundrels are much more skilful in escaping conviction than the English, for, as the *Jewish World* boasts, "even our criminality is, as a rule, of the intellectual order." Then again the estimate of the Jewish prisoners does not include the large number of Yiddish anarchists who declared themselves to be atheists, or as having "no religion," while the figures regarding the number of Wesleyan and Baptist prisoners included a great many "passive resisters," who are merely cranks, not criminals.

The aliens', especially the Jews', proneness for the viler forms of vice is even greater than their criminality. They apparently consider the making of money from prostitution, brothel-keeping, procuring, etc., as respectable as from usury or fraud. This was made very evident in an article that appeared some time ago in the pro-alien organ, *Reynold's Newspaper*, and for which the writer of the article, a well-known Jew, was denounced in many London Synagogues and Yiddish organs as a renegade, and an enemy of his race. In this article, the writer inquires:—

"How long will the Jewish clergy tolerate, as members of the congregation, Jewish landlords who own, with their full knowledge, houses of ill-fame, which their own Yiddish sisters, their own flesh and blood, occupy? When one of the respectable tenants, living in the same row of houses, spoke to one of these communal leaders about the character of his property, the answer was, "Look away." I make this serious statement in the interests of hundreds of young Jewish boys and girls, living in the same streets as these houses of ill-fame, who are bribed by the Yiddish prostitutes with a few coppers to give them peace when entering the houses with a stranger. These young children will, on the approach of a couple, shout at the top of their voices language which decency forbids me to put into print, and which conclusively proved to me that

the youngsters are fully cognisant of the purpose of such visits. The children will not only shout, but will follow up to the door. To prevent further molesting, the women will distribute among the children a few pence to buy sweets and go away.

"Anyone walking along the Commercial-road, E., after dusk, beginning from the corner of Leman-street, cannot fail to observe dozens of Jewish women plying their profession. They vary in ages from sixteen years upwards. The houses frequented by these women are situated in the side street of Backchurch-lane and Berners-street, a district very closely inhabited by a Jewish foreign population, with the street the only playground for the children. The neighbours are well aware of what takes place. Any complaints to the landlord is met with a rebuff, and the trade is carried on in open defiance.

"Jewish provision dealers are not lacking in this neighbourhood. They look upon their fallen sisters as their best customers. They pay cash for everything, and ask no question as to price. I visited a few of their shops at a time of night when I thought they would make a purchase, and was surprised to find with what courtesy these customers were treated. I entered into conversation, in Yiddish, with the woman behind the counter concerning these Yiddish women, and whether she ought not to assist in removing such a criminal disgrace. The reply was, "Certainly not. These girls are my good customers, and what do I care where they get the money from?"

"In nine cases out of ten Jewish landlords do their own rent collecting, and are well aware of the nature to which their property is used. Some of these landlords play a prominent part in the Jewish community, and are looked upon by those "not in the know" as very respectable and kind-hearted philanthropists. The libel laws preclude me from saying anything more, and I must leave the matter in the hands of the respectable tenants themselves to enter their protest by visiting the synagogues to which their Jewish landlords belong. I am in possession of the names of these men, together with the name of the synagogue of which they are members."

It is probably this fondness of the Semite for making money out of vice which has led him to engage with such whole-hearted enthusiasm in the white slave traffic. In every country inhabited by white people, the white slave trader is invariably a Jew. Not long ago, a South African Jew was reported in the *Jewish Chronicle's* own columns as admitting that this loathsome business is practically a Jewish monopoly in that part of the world. Readers of the English and American newspapers can not doubt that the Jews have as absolute a monopoly of it in England and the United

States. On the Continent, the trade is also entirely in Jewish hands. This is acknowledged by the Jews themselves. Some time ago, the *Central News* correspondent at Odessa telegraphed :—

“ Two of the three Jewish journals published in Warsaw have been investigating the operations of the white slave dealers in Russian Poland. The data shows that Polish Tsardom is the great central market of Europe for the infamous traffic in “living merchandise.”

“ No fewer than 10,000 young women and girls—many of the latter children between twelve and fifteen years of age—are annually exported to various parts of the world.

“ The investigators, though Jews themselves, frankly and honestly declare that almost without exception all the merchants and agents engaged in this horrible but lucrative traffic are Jews and Jewesses, the latter playing the *role* of procuresses.

“ The report further states that sixty-five per cent. of the white slaves exported from Russian Poland are Jewesses and thirty-five per cent. Polish girls.

“ The white slave traffic between Odessa and Constantinople has of late years greatly decreased, thanks to the greater vigilance of the detective police.

“ For some time past it has been the vile practice of some of those Jewish white slave dealers to marry young girls in this city or neighbourhood on the days of departing steamers, and then under pretence of taking honeymoon trips to the Bosphorus have sold their victims in Stamboul.”

If it had not been for the Irish peasant influx, and the alien inflow, it is possible that by this time, the hangman, penal servitude, and indulgence in vice would have pretty well eliminated the criminal, vicious, and pauper elements in our population, and England would now be almost a crimeless, viceless, and pauperless country..

One of the worst features of the alien plague is the rapidity with which the new comers breed. The birth rate of Whitechapel and other foreign quarters, shows that the aliens multiply like the insect parasites. The large number of English born aliens, such as Rudolf Lehmann, C. E. Schwann, M.P., H. M. Hyndmann, Henry Labouchere, M.P., Sir John Brunner, M.P., M. Levy, M.P., Felix Moscheles, etc., who during the South African war took a more or less prominent part



in the pro-Boer agitation, indicates that the aliens of English birth are just as foreign in sentiment and sympathy, as the aliens spawned abroad.

That an enormous proportion of the native born aliens inherit their progenitors' criminal propensities, is demonstrated by the establishment of numerous Jewish reformatories and industrial schools, and by the swarm of English born Jewish pickpockets that fall into the hands of the Metropolitan Police each year.

In his study of the Jukes family, Professor R. L. Dugdale "traces 1,200 criminals and paupers impregnated with the vicious blood of one Dutch ancestor in seven generations." The Rev. O. McCulluch, of Indianapolis, "discovered and identified 1750 descendants of Ben Ishmael, living in Kentucky in 1790, who had been criminals and paupers, among whom 121 were prostitutes. In six generations 75 per cent. of the cases treated in the city hospital of Indianapolis were of the tribe of Ben Ishmael."

As a result of his investigations, Professor Peelman, of the University of Bonn, discovered that the descendants of one profligate German woman included 106 of illegitimate birth, 162 professional beggars, 64 who died in almshouses, 181 prostitutes, 17 pimps, 76 who were convicted of crime, and 7 who suffered death for murder.

How many thousands of future beggars, prostitutes, criminals, and murderers, are born each year in Shore-ditch, Whitechapel, Soho, and the other foreign colonies in London?

When the last census returns were published the Jew controlled London newspapers pretended to be greatly alarmed over the decline in our population which they suggested the returns indicate. Of course the returns do not indicate it, and our population is not declining. Whilst it scarcely doubled during the 300 years ending with the 18th Century, it has more than trebled in the 100 years that have elapsed since then. Every decade adds to the population of England a number of people equal to four-fifths of the entire population

of Scotland or Ireland. It is true that the birth-rate is falling—though not to the same extent as that of most other civilized countries—but so is the death-rate, and hence, the natural increase of our numbers is not likely to fall off very materially. The only localities in England where there is no natural growth of the native element are those parts of London and other large towns afflicted with the alien plague. In the United States it has been demonstrated that the birth-rate among the native Anglo-Celtic elements tends to diminish as the immigration of the inferior races increases. Before the United States became flooded with a vast volume of Yiddish, Italian and Slavonic sewage its population increased far more rapidly than it is now doing. The reason is that in the big cities the poorer class of Americans nowadays refuse to marry from fear that their families would have to live in streets and tenements filled largely with aliens, and where their children would, in consequence, be exposed to alien contamination. The absence of any natural increase in the native population of the alien polluted sections of our towns is apparently mainly due to the same reason. Respectable young Englishmen compelled to live in or near the ghetti are naturally afraid to marry, lest their families should have to come in contact with the aliens, and their children contract the loathsome eye, skin, and blood diseases which the moral and physical filthiness of the parents render so prevalent among the Jewish brats.

The moral which our Semitic Press attempts to draw from the imaginary decline of our population is, of course, the unwisdom of interfering with a condition that causes the alleged gaps in our population to be filled with immigrants from Russia, Italy and Poland. A Yiddish correspondent of the *Daily Mail* had the cheek to suggest, as a further reason for not stopping the influx, that his tribesmen are needed to replace the native English who emigrate to the new South African colonies. I believe I reflect the feeling of every man with British blood in his veins in saying that England had better become a howling wilderness, an uninhabited

desert, than be peopled with the human rubbish that the Semitic influx brings here.

If we really had become a decaying nation, and our numbers really were dwindling, the Yiddish rats would be deserting the British ship, rather than coming aboard it.

Recently the Jewish leaders decided to spread the alien plague more widely through the country by inducing as many of their tribesmen as possible to settle in the smaller towns. The success of this movement is indicated by two news items that appeared some time ago in the small pro-British section of the London Press, one of which stated that of 13 prisoners at the Surrey Quarter Sessions 8 were of foreign extraction, and the other that the Recorder of Bournemouth, Mr. R. A. Kinglake, said in charging the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions that "every single prisoner on the calendar bore a foreign name."

## CHAPTER II.

*How the Alien Influx Drives Englishmen into Exile or the Workhouse—Many Important Trades Now Monopolised by Undesirable Foreigners—No English Need Apply—The Poor not the Only Sufferers from the Inflow—What Foreign Immigration has Done for the United States—Why a Titled Booby Favours the Importation of Exotic Menials—Semitic Opposition to Restrictive Legislation.*

IN every big city of the United States scores of English tailors, bootmakers, bakers, waiters, barbers, cigar-makers, etc., are to be met with who ascribe their exile to the loss of employment and house accommodation caused by the coming here of cheap-working, cheap-living aliens. Many English people, however, have not the means to emigrate and so a large number of those who are deprived of their employment and house accommodation by the foreign invasion, are compelled to enter the workhouse.

Nowadays, when a building in the East-end passes into the claws of the Jews, every English tenant is given notice to quit, and when the Jews secure control of a manufacturing enterprise in any of our large towns, the English employees are discharged and a ship-load of Yiddish coolies imported to take their places.

Of the many English who each year are forced to emigrate, it is no exaggeration to say that 50 per cent. are crowded out by foreign immigration. During the last decade or two, numerous trades which formerly employed thousands of decent, patriotic Englishmen have become monopolised by the new-comers. If a "yokel," as the foreigners call the Englishmen, were to be given work in an East London sweatshop, the Jews and other aliens employed in it would go on strike. "No English need apply" is their motto.

Only recently, a Jewish master baker obtained a summons at the Old Street Police Court for intimidation against the leaders of a "boycotting" conspiracy. "As a rule," he said, "he employed Jews, but lately, being unusually busy, he took on three Christian work-

men. He was immediately 'boycotted,' gangs of Jews parading the street and causing annoyance whenever a Christian customer was served, and further threatening him with violence for employing others than Jews. He had been told he 'would be stretched out flat' before the evening, and a daughter also had been threatened. Applicant broke down and wept bitterly as he told the magistrate that his wife had been harried to her death by similar treatment. He was in fear of the Jews, who annoyed the family, and his business was being injured considerably."

I am, of course, aware that the rapidity with which the aliens are capturing so many of our industries is attributed to the English workmen's alleged drunkenness, laziness and incompetence. But if our workmen are the drunken, lazy incapables the Jewish organs and politicians represent them to be, how did England manage to become the leading manufacturing nation before there were any Yiddish coolies in the country? And if they are so superior to the natives whom they displace, how is it that we have heard talk of England's manufacturing decadence only since they began to swarm here? The fact is the competition of the imported riff-raff so demoralizes the trades they engage in that the more respectable class of natives employed in them are driven out, and forced to take their skill and knowledge to the United States. Englishmen are not able to subsist on red-herrings and garlic, and do not care to add to their earnings by the methods the aliens employ. Even when the aliens do not reduce wages to the sweating and starvation point, their characters, habits, and the loathsome diseases they suffer from, render it impossible for decent, self-respecting English people to work alongside them.

There are, of course, Englishmen who cherish a fond belief that Britain arose from out the azure main for the express purpose of providing an eeleemosynary institution for all the foreign incapables and undesirables who are kicked out of their own countries, and these Englishmen would permit the human offal of other nations to continue to be dumped here, even if it meant

the extinction of the entire English working class. But this is hardly the popular view, and whatever influence those who hold it may possess, is apparently due to the brute force of their money, rather than to their brain-power or numbers.

If the alien influx had inflicted a tenth of the injury on these rich Englishmen which it has caused to their poorer countrymen; if it had driven as many scores of wealthy men out of England, as it has driven thousands of poor men out, it would have been stopped long ago. If wealthy Englishmen were as anxious to preserve the purity of the breed of men they belong to, as that of their breeds of horses and dogs, our law-makers would have been forced before this to take measures for keeping free from inferior alien admixture the splendid human breed which has made Britain what she is.

If the foreign element in England's population should become relatively as numerous as the foreign and non-Anglo-Celtic element in the population of the United States, the rich Englishmen who now side with the Jews in opposing legislative interference with the immigration plague, will discover that the poor are not the only sufferers. In the past the stoutest opponents in the United States of immigration restriction were the rich, who entertained the idea, still held by Englishmen of the professional humanitarian ilk, that other races are intellectually and morally the equal of the Anglo-Celt. Now that these Americans realize the amount of crime, pauperism and corruption the presence of the alien element has produced in the United States, the strike wars, and general insecurity of property it is responsible for, and observe that the only superiority the aliens manifest is in the success with which they conduct the sweating-dens, liquor saloons, pawnshops, and brothels; they regret the attitude which lack of race pride, and love of cheap labour and the Almighty Dollar caused them to assume, and but for the opposition of the Jew-controlled newspapers, and the influence of Jewish money on the politicians, the United States would have long since had a law for the total exclusion of inferior aliens. As it is, those who are diseased, pauper,

or criminal are barred, and unloaded by the steamship companies at Liverpool and other ports of this country.

If the Jew-controlled Press of the Continent should succeed in inflaming feeling against the British people to such an extent as to bring about a big war, we may need the men alien immigration is driving from the country, to help defend it. It is the poorer class of British, not the wealthy humanitarians, or their Semitic friends, who composed our armies and manned our fleets in the past, and the same class will be needed for that purpose in the future. Such being the case, if race feeling is not sufficient to move our statesmen to adopt measures for preventing the poorer class of Englishmen from being driven into exile, the instinct of self-preservation should.

England was made prosperous and free by Englishmen, not by Italian anarchists, Jewish parasites, or German menials, and England will continue prosperous and free only as long as her people continue to be of the English stock. If England were peopled with Russians, Poles, or Italians, she would enjoy no greater liberty and prosperity than exist in Russia, Poland, or Italy. It is not the geographical position, the mineral wealth, the soil, nor the climate that makes a country great, but the superior intelligence, character, and patriotism of the people inhabiting it. If this greatness subsequently declines, it is because the material prosperity which the superior industry and skill of its inhabitants created has attracted to it hordes of inferior people.

Then let us keep England for the exclusive benefit of the race which made her, and no longer let false ideas of hospitality to degraded, disloyal, and ungrateful aliens prevent English workmen from enjoying the peace, freedom, and comfort their fathers and their own flesh and blood won for her.

When a Bill for restricting the alien inundation was being discussed in the House of Lords some years ago, Lord Herries, a Romanist, of course opposed it, and giving this as his reason :

"Every day," said he, "we experience difficulty in finding English people prepared to take up menial duties.

If on the Continent persons are to be found prepared to do menial work, why should they not be brought here?"

These alien menials should not be brought here because the introduction of an alien menial element into the population of a country has, in every case, resulted in its early decay. If the British people no longer care to take up menial work, it is because menial work in our principal towns is becoming monopolized by Lord Herries's co-religionists, and other servile, cheap-working foreigners, who rob it of all respectability and profit. One may nowadays meet more English and Irish barbers and waiters in New York than in London or Dublin.

Instead of wanting to increase the proportion of menials in our population we should be influenced by an opposite desire. A menial, whether he be British or alien, is not a man, and, therefore, not wanted in these islands. We should look forward to the time when the menial element among our people has become extinct, and everyone in England, Ireland, and Scotland is a self-respecting, dignified, patriotic man. Life might then lose a great deal of its charm to the rich snobs who demand servility from those who cut their hair, black their boots, and fetch their food, but the feelings of persons who find pleasure in depriving other human beings of their dignity are hardly entitled to consideration when the interests of Britain and the British are concerned. Hair-cutting, domestic service, and restaurant-waiting are not necessarily degrading, it is the class of people who now largely follow these occupations in the United Kingdom that have degraded them. Stop the recruitment of this class from abroad, and the supply of barbers, waiters, valets, etc., being restricted, would cause those who make a living as such to receive better pay and greater respect and consideration. This would lead many respectable Englishmen to become barbers, valets, and waiters, and young men who might otherwise slave and starve as junior clerks and shop-assistants would find a more remunerative and healthier means of earning a living.

In justice to the British titled class it should be said that it does not include many patriots of the



Herries ilk. The refusal of its members to follow the example of our German Royalty in importing Hindoos as servants demonstrates this. Most of the advocates of the employment of foreign menials are to be found among the owners and editors of London newspapers. Of these, Mr. C. A. Pearson, whose abnormally thick lips suggest African or Asiatic origin, and who is the proprietor of two London, and several provincial dailies, is particularly prominent. Some time ago, *Truth* described a scheme Pearson and his journal had started for the importation of foreign women as domestic servants, while more recently the slavey-importer's Jew-edited *Daily Express*, in an editorial article advocating the employment of foreign waiters, whom it described as "desirable aliens," said, "We do not particularly regret the ousting of the native-born by the foreigner in this department of industry." It is not hard to imagine that Mr. Pearson's editor is even less regretful of the ousting of the native-born by the foreigner in the department of industry that consists in editing London daily newspapers. Other leading newspaper champions of the alien menial are the journals controlled by the Harmsworths, whose foreign chauffeur ran over and killed a little English boy, and despite the excellent character given him by his former employer and original importer, Herr Leopold de Rothschild, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

There is such a thing as treason to one's race as well as to one's country, and any Englishman, be he Protestant or Romanist, Lord or Commoner, who favours the introduction of a mass of alien menials into our population, has the heart of a traitor.

But, as I have already suggested, the number of Englishmen of this class is comparatively small. The principal opposition to legislative action in the matter comes from our Semitic conquerors, and the newspapers and politicians they control. If it had not been for the secret opposition of these alien traitors, our late gracefully conceding Tory Government would have fulfilled its promises to deal with the foreign inflow when first returned to power.

### CHAPTER III.

*A Typical Jewish Argument Against Restriction—A Horrid Fear which Haunts Semitic Minds that if Britain Follows the Example of Other Nations and Excludes Foreign Paupers, Criminals, and Anarchists, these Nations will Exclude British Immigrants.*

THE *Daily News*, Lord Rosebery, and other loyal representatives of our alien conquerors, have expressed fears that if the present importation of foreigners were to be stopped, other countries might be inspired to exclude British immigrants. Regarded from the Jewish point of view, this possibly must, of course, appear appalling, for if the British are forced to remain in their own land, or rather, if the stoppage of the alien inflow should preclude the necessity of their leaving their own land, it will retard the advent of the glorious time when England will have become one big Whitechapel, and the cruel British laws which now press so heavily on the humble sweater and the innocent usurer, will have been abolished, and the perjurer and the blackmailer be persecuted no more. There is no reason, however, for Semitic brains being haunted by such a fear. The only country, other than a British colony, to which Britishmen go in any number is the United States, which already has laws restricting alien immigration. If we follow this commendable example, and shut out the Italian organ-grinder, the German menial, the French street-walker, and the Yiddish riff-raff from every country, the American people, who are mostly descended from Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen, are not likely on that account to stop the immigration of other Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen. If they did so, we ought to be the last to object, as the Britishmen who now find homes in the United States would go to our own colonies, and continue citizens of the Empire, and purchasers of British manufactured products.

Several Continental nations now have laws for excluding undesirable foreigners, and there has been no

attempt at retaliation. If Great Britain were to refuse to remain any longer a dumping ground for the human offal of the world, instead of causing annoyance to other countries and giving rise to retaliatory measures, it would remove a good deal of the very natural irritation which the Germans, Russians, French, and Italians feel at the snug refuge we afford their anarchists, runaway conscripts, and criminals.

## CHAPTER IV.

*The Similarity of the Jewish Immigration of the Present to the Huguenot Influx of the Past—Not Visible to the Naked Eye—Representatives of the Wandering Tribe who Imagine They can Distinguish it Must be Wandering in Their Minds.*

WHENEVER some Jew or Jew-employed writer composes an article, or some Jew or Jew-owned politician makes a speech, in opposition to the restriction of alien immigration, he never omits to expatiate on the benefits England derived from the coming of the Huguenots and Palatines, and he tries to show that the Yiddish influx of the present is similar in character to that of the Huguenots and Palatines of the past. But it is not easy to see where the similarity lies.

The Huguenots, who were akin to us in race and religion, incurred hatred and persecution in their own country because they refused to conform to the popular religion; whilst the rough treatment to which the Jews are subjected in countries where they have become numerous seems largely inspired by their indulgence in the same eccentricities which in England land so many of their kidney in Wormwood Scrubs, Parkhurst, and Pentonville prisons. If the Chosen Ones who fill the synagogues the English taxpayer has had to provide at these institutions were to be turned loose on foreign shores, they would probably regale the natives with the same harrowing tales of religious persecution that we hear from those shipped to England from Continental gaols.

The Huguenots created wealth in the countries they went to, whilst the Yiddishites who come here simply grab a considerable portion of the wealth already created. They may have built up the quack-medicine business of the country, developed the national Brummagem-jewellery industry, and brought the bill discounting trade to a wonderful degree of perfection; but the wealth they have created is still extremely small compared with what they have extracted from the aborigines' pockets. Whilst the Huguenots exploited

the undeveloped resources of their adopted countries, the compatriots of the late lamented Isaac Gordon have usually been content to exploit the more or less developed vices, weaknesses, and necessities of their adopted countrymen.

The descendants of the Huguenots in England are not Frenchmen, but Englishmen, and being such would not oppose the stoppage of the importation of street-walkers because a certain proportion of them are French. But the descendants of the Jews that emigrated hither are still Jews, and whether they be newspaper-owners, Members of Parliament, or ordinary voters, never fail to place the interests of their tribe before the welfare of the people they prey on.

The Huguenots were subjected to more bitter persecution than our Jewish invaders have ever endured, but this did not destroy their manhood, nor render them the moral, intellectual, and physical inferiors of the English. Consequently, the new strain of blood they introduced had a beneficial, rather than an injurious effect on our race.

The Huguenots were driven from France and compelled to seek refuge in England, Holland, Germany, and America, more than two hundred years ago, and their descendants have lost none of the esteem their fathers won. The Yiddishites began to flock to the United States only about a generation ago, but such is the extraordinary talent of the tribe for acquiring unpopularity that at the present time anti-Semitism has attained such strength in the American cities that Jews are blackballed at all the leading social clubs, refused hospitality at many of the fashionable hotels and boarding-houses, and Jewish children are excluded from the higher class private schools.

No; the similarity of the Semitic influx of the present to the Huguenot immigration of the past is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Any representative of the Wandering Tribe who imagines he can distinguish it must be wandering in his mind.

## CHAPTER V.

*How the Public regards the Alien Inroad—Labour Unions, Political Associations, Boards of Guardians, Local Authorities, and Judges and Juries, have all Protested Against the Foreign Inflow.*

THERE can be no doubt what the opinion of the English public is regarding the alien invasion. Some years ago, the *Daily Telegraph* declared that Sir Howard Vincent "has been the strenuous and almost only advocate of alien exclusion." However true this may have been then, it certainly is not true now. Notwithstanding that the *Daily Telegraph*, and other Jew-controlled London newspapers have invariably omitted from their Parliamentary reports the remarks that Sir Howard Vincent and other English M.P.'s have made upon the subject, they seem to have been fairly successful in arousing the public to the gravity of the evil. Although few reports have appeared in the newspapers, public meetings have been held in London and other big towns at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the alien inundation, forty-three labour organisations, despite the opposition of their foreign members and venal Celtic leaders, have adopted similar resolutions; many judges and juries, and fourteen London Boards of Guardians, and sixteen local authorities, have protested against the influx, and the Primrose League and other patriotic societies have remonstrated and petitioned against it. Wherever the British element has had an opportunity of making itself heard, the opinion has been the same.

Once upon a time a certain London Lord Mayor of foreign birth, and Jewish origin, with the exquisite taste, and the usual gratitude of his tribe, informed a number of his compatriots that "London is the cess-pool of Europe." Thanks to the stream of Semitic sewage which flows hither, his statement was, of course, correct, but if the British ever regain control of their own country, his prophesy that the Metropolis "will remain so," is likely to be falsified.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Jews as Importers of Chinese, Poles, Italians and Germans—  
Their Efforts to Fill Our Country with the Human  
Dregs of Other Lands Seem Inspired by Their Love of  
Cheap and Servile Labour, and to Their Desire that Our  
People Should Become More Cosmopolitan and Less  
British in Sentiment.*

THE Jews compose not only the most numerous and undesirable element among our foreign invaders, but are at the head of the various movements for bringing other obnoxious aliens to this country. The vile looking Italians one sees laying the asphalt in our streets are imported by a company composed of Jews. The many foreign *chauffeurs* charged at the police courts with furious driving are, in almost every case, brought over and employed by Yiddish money-pigs. The introduction of foreign women for immoral purposes is carried on, as is the white slave traffic everywhere, chiefly, if not entirely, by Jews. The profitable business of importing Italian ice-cream vendors and organ-grinders is reported to be a Jew monopoly. The importation of Chinese laundrymen into England was first started by Jews, and received its support chiefly from Jews, and Jew-controlled newspapers. The large number of foreign domestic servants in London have almost all been brought to this country by Jews. Some time ago a small riot occurred in Wales, caused by the introduction by a company of Belgian Jews, of some hundreds of Italian coal-miners; and the swarms of Poles, Italians, negroes and Slavs employed in the coal-mines of Scotland are said to be also Jew imported. The German waiters and porters who cringe for tips at so many of our principal hotels, and whom Mr. Pearson's *Daily Express* thinks are such a desirable addition to our population, are brought over by the German Jews who manage these hotels, and the cheap German clerks we hear so much about are imported and nowadays employed almost entirely by Jew firms. Recently the Hoggenheimers and Swindlesteins who have got their

talons on most of the county of Buckingham, are said to have begun to introduce Yiddish coolies into the county.

The Jew's love of foreign labour is, of course, chiefly due to his partiality for anything cheap and submissive—which does not resent being bullied and sweated—but in his efforts to increase the foreign population of England, he appears to be also influenced by the conviction that if our population is rendered less British and more cosmopolitan, the present feeling of race pride which still prevails among the English, and is so offensive to him, may become less pronounced. If, however, he were to consider the strength of the race feeling which exists among the British population of India, and in the British African Colonies, and among the Anglo-Celtic inhabitants of the West Indies, and of the Southern portion of the United States, he would realize that this race pride is never so much in evidence as when the Anglo-Celt comes into contact with other, and inferior races. Instead of becoming cosmopolitan, intercourse and familiarity with the foreigners inspire him with contempt and accentuates his race pride.

In all this I do not wish to imply that in bringing into our country hordes of inferior aliens, the Semites may not, in some cases, be inspired by other and more innocent motives. In importing female domestic servants, for instance, it is reasonable to assume that they are not uninfluenced by the difficulty they very naturally experience in getting English women to do their household work. It is, of course, denied, but is nevertheless true, that no Jew is more of a hero among his fellow tribesmen than the one who can boast of having accomplished the ruin of some friendless, unprotected Christian girl. Owing to this fact, the male members of what is probably the most lecherous breed in existence, have in every country acquired such a vile reputation among working women, that English servant girls who desire to preserve their respectability can seldom be persuaded to take service in Jewish families. Even if the Jew had a different reputation, and the average Semite of the moneyed class was not



consumed with an ambition to possess a Gentile mistress, it is extremely unlikely that any English girl is so destitute of proper race pride as to be anxious to become the servant of people belonging to an Asiatic tribe. The German, the Belgian, and the French women whom the Semites are in consequence obliged to import, are afflicted with an equally strong prejudice against service with Jews and, hence, it is necessary, in order to induce these women to come here, to lead them to believe that they are to be employed in English families. When they arrive in London, and discover who, and what their importers really are, they are not able then to return to their own countries, as care is taken to engage only women that have no money. So the poor things have to remain and become what are little better than white slaves. The result is that, being without money, friends, and a knowledge of the English language, the imported woman frequently falls a prey to the Yiddish gorilla in whose house she is employed.

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## CHAPTER VII.

*The Great Zionist Movement, and the Obstinate Refusal of the Zionists to Move—Enthusiastic Zionist Meetings, and the Enthusiastic Gentile Converts—Why the Zionists Continue to Groan Under the Gentile Yoke—They are Waiting Until the “Schentiles” do the Pioneering.*

WE are frequently assured that the usurers, perjurers, white-slave traffickers, obscene literature vendors, illicit-distillers, sweaters, company promoters, fraudulent bankrupts, receivers of stolen goods, etc., are not fair specimens of the Semitic breed; but that the men who get their living honestly, attend the synagogue regularly, abstain from pork, contribute to the Jewish charities, and generally behave themselves in a decent, civilized manner, are the true representatives of Israel. It so happens, however, that most of the very few Jews, who answer to this description are, along with an enormous number who answer to the other description, identified with the Zionist movement, and profess to be burning with an unquenchable desire to shake the English dust from their hoofs, and return to Palestine. In view of this, we are forced to conclude that the only Jews who are of sufficiently good character to be desirable citizens, are those most anxious to remain aliens. According to Mr. Lucian Wolf, Zionism says: “We are not English, we do not wish to be English, we are an alien people, we want to go back to our own land, and have our own laws—but while there is anything to be gained by it we will be patriotic Englishmen.” Mr. Wolf’s compatriots have, of course, a perfect legal right to be as foreign in sentiment as they are in race and religion; but it is hardly fair that they should be permitted to live luxuriously on the English people, have a right to vote and take part in our elections, and to publish and edit English political journals. A Frenchman, Russian, Italian, or German, who remained foreign in sentiment and allegiance would not have the cheek to do so. If he remained alien in thought and feeling he would have the decency at least, to keep his nose out of our politics.

Excepting that it shows how entirely alien in sentiment the Yiddish dwellers within our gates continue to be, no Englishman objects to the Jews wanting to go back to the land of their ancestry. Before the General Election of 1900, the Zionists sent a circular to every candidate, demanding to know whether he approved of the Zionist movement. So far as I have been able to ascertain, not one of the English candidates expressed anything but the most cordial approval.

Oh, no, Englishmen do not object to the Jews yearning to return to Palestine. The average native of this country would not be dismayed if these yearnings were about 900 per cent. stronger. It is rather unfortunate that at present they seem to be restrained with extraordinary ease. Enthusiastic meetings are constantly held in England and on the Continent in favour of the Zionist movement, but the only enthusiastic converts to the desirability of each and every Zionist forthwith moving himself toward Zion appear to belong exclusively to the Gentile races.

A land where there are no harsh laws against the lending of money at 200 per cent. interest, or the employment of sixteen year old girls for sixteen hours a day, must possess extraordinary attractiveness to the Child of Israel. But whilst convinced that it is the solemn duty of every other convert to depart for Zion at once, the Child shows no indecent haste in girding up his own loins. Rather than tear himself from his odoriferous sweating establishment, rather than surrender his cosy pawnshop, or part from his philanthropic loan agency, he decides to groan a little longer under the Gentile yoke.

Some of the Jewish journals, I notice express fears that the English people would not care to lose such a valuable element in the population, that their departure would leave an aching void in our hearts. But they really must not let this consideration deter them for a moment from going. We are not the utterly selfish people whom the Jewish journals and leaders, noticing the uneasiness we manifest at the prospect of having the entire six millions of their Russian tribesmen

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dumped into our cities, have accused us of being. In cases of necessity, we are not indisposed to make great sacrifices. For this reason, the Yiddish strangers within our gates must not let any possible laceration of our feelings prevent them from girding up their loins, taking their diamonds, and other portable property in their hands, and going forth in the wilderness to become hardy pioneers, and horny-handed tillers of the soil. When they withdraw their sweet and gracious presence from our midst, we shall endeavour to struggle on just as we did during the many centuries before their coming here.

It must be confessed that the life of a pioneer colonist is not such as would appeal to a Jew. There is too much hard work and privation associated with it. Before emigrating to a new country, the Child of Israel prefers to wait until the "Schentiles" have done the pioneering. Palestine is reported to be a poor country, and if the seed of Abraham were to be planted there in any number, even the fleas and flies would have a hard struggle for existence; and the seed would become seedy indeed. The Zionists are surely not so foolish as to imagine that they could support themselves there by selling one another Brummagem jewellery, old clothes and tuppenny Havana cigars; or by promoting rotten companies, publishing blackmailing financial journals, and lending one another money at 50 per cent. interest.

I cannot help thinking that if the Jews had the right qualifications for colonizing new countries, they would have followed the British example, and founded colonies of their own before this.

They had an excellent opportunity of demonstrating their colonizing capacity when our late gracefully conceding Government, thinking to curry favour with them, offered to place the choicest portion of British East Africa at their disposal. As several millions of the British tax-payer's money has been expended in preparing the territory for settlement, one would think the Semites would have jumped at the offer. But instead of this, their representatives scornfully rejected it, probably deeming British East London a more suitable territory

to establish their Zion in. The principal objections raised by the Jews and their organs to the establishment of a Yiddish colony in British East Africa are its remoteness from civilization, and its lack of available markets. I wonder how many British colonies would have been founded if such objections had influenced Britishmen. When the British decide to colonize a new country, they do not hold thousands of enthusiastic meetings, nor make thousands of enthusiastic speeches, nor adopt thousands of enthusiastic resolutions, and then wait for some one else to do the colonizing. They just go out and colonize.

The inability of the Chosen ones to create a civilization and markets of their own, shows what natural barbarians and parasites they must be. Wherever Britishmen go in any numbers, there you will find civilization and markets, but the Jews apparently fear that if they venture a few hundred miles away from Caucasian influence the very thin veneer of civilization they have acquired will immediately wear off. Yet their spouters and newspaper organs are for ever boasting of the influence they exercise in the world.

The Semites will not found a Colony in British East Africa or anywhere else until there are enough British there to found it on.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*Jews as Wealth Creators—The Countries Wherein the Semites are Numerous are Poor, Whilst Those Having Few Jews are Rich—What They have Done for Britain—They have not Furnished us with any Great Inventors, Colonizers, Soldiers, Sailors, or Engineers, but have Enriched our Country with a Big Swarm of Nostrum Mongers, Shady Lawyers, Sham Jewellery Makers, Blackmailing Newspaper-Owners, etc.—Demoralizing Effects of Semitic Competition Upon Various Trades.*

THE Jews are often described as wealth and prosperity creators, but it is never shown in what way they create wealth and prosperity or what share of it falls to the British people. Britain's wealth and prosperity are commonly supposed to be due to her inventors, engineers, colonizers, explorers, sailors, soldiers, scientists, manufacturers, agriculturists, miners, etc., but in a list of such how many Jewish names appear? We have had no inventors, engineers, sailors, soldiers, agriculturists or miners who were Jews, and the only manufacturers among them confine their energies largely to the manufacture of quack medicines, sweat-shop clothing, cheap cigars, sham jewellery, etc. These may be new industries, and wealth and prosperity creating; still, we would prefer to be without them. We do not want them, any more than we want the cheap-working coolies imported to work at them.

There are, of course, many Jews that succeed in perfectly legitimate businesses, but not in a perfectly legitimate manner, as their success is due to their clannishness, their habit of paying lower wages than their English competitors, their sweating propensities, and to their general unscrupulousness rather than to superior industry, enterprise or skill. If in their business transactions Gentiles made it a rule to favour as much as possible members of their own race and religion, they would be accused of anti-Semitism, but this is what the Jews of this country do always. They

constantly practice anti-Gentileism, while preparing to bellow and whine at the least manifestation of anti-Semitism.

When an English baker, butcher, fishmonger, clothier, bootmaker, greengrocer or tobacconist is exposed to Jewish competition, he must pay as low wages as the Jew, violate the law against Sunday trading like the Jew, and indulge in the same trickery as the Jew, or go to the wall. From a worldly point of view, honesty is not the best policy when it comes into competition with Semitic rascality and rapacity.

It is often asserted that when the Yiddish oof-grubber has attained a certain degree of prosperity he becomes less unscrupulous and rapacious. Now, even if this were true, which in nine cases in ten it is not, it would not render the animal any the more desirable as a citizen. It is not creditable to be honest only when the possession of a hoard of plunder has removed the temptation to be otherwise. If we must increase the population of our over-crowded country by the importation of aliens, the least we should do is to see to it that they are of a kind that is disposed to be honest, whether poor or rich, or struggling or prosperous. If every wealthy Englishman or his ancestor had made his pile by lying, theft, trickery or fraud, our entire wealthy and aristocratic class would represent, not the best of the English people, but the worst. In that case, we should not be able to answer the Socialists who whine about the unequal distribution of wealth by reminding them that if some Englishmen are richer than others it must be because they or their progenitors were more gifted, sober, honest and industrious, and that if other Englishmen are poorer, it must be because they or their progenitors were less gifted, sober, honest and industrious. We should practically admit the justice of the socialist's plaint by having to confess that the wealthy, having obtained their wealth simply by cunning, greed and rascality, have no moral right to it. In every country wherein the Jews are numerous, Socialism has become popular among the masses, because the wealthy Gentile class is almost as corrupt and rapacious as the Jew.

This could scarcely be otherwise, because, as I have suggested, the class of Gentiles that are able to withstand Semitic competition must be endowed with the same crooked nature as the Semite. Here, in London, the few natives that are still to be found in the tobacco, fish, cheap-clothing, and other Jew-captured businesses are usually as lacking in principle as the Jews themselves, the honest ones having long ago been forced into exile or the workhouse. If, now that every English business man has to compete with rascally, greedy Jews, the recruits to our wealthy class are to come only from the dishonourable, rapacious elements in our population the sooner we submit our necks to the socialistic yoke the better, as the British breed could not degenerate more rapidly under a socialistic form of government than under conditions wherein the worst are more likely to succeed in the struggle for existence than the best.

In those occupations which do not consist largely in buying and selling, and where the sweater has no advantage over his rival, the Jew seems to be equally successful in degrading. As a lawyer he is, in most cases, utterly unprincipled. We have a big swarm of Yiddish solicitors in London, but how many of them bear a good reputation? The business of nine-tenths of them appears to be chiefly confined to getting up the evidence in divorce cases, and to defending those swindlers, thieves, forgers, etc., who manage to save enough of their swag to pay for legal aid. Somehow, honest men accused of crime do not employ Jew solicitors, and hence when an accused person entrusts his defence to a Yiddish firm, it may be regarded as evidence of guilt. The Chosen Ones have boasted that of the many solicitors convicted of misappropriating the funds of their clients few belong to their breed. I should rather think not. How many Jew solicitors ever get an opportunity to rob their clients in that way? Even their own fellow tribesmen never think of entrusting their spoils to their care. As a doctor the Jew has a reputation neither for character or skill. The Jew medico's practice is invariably of the sort English prac-



tioners prefer to be without. Whatever reputation for ability the Jew physician may have enjoyed in the mediæval ages has certainly not descended to the Semitic sawbones the London hospitals turn loose on the public in the present age. Among the scores of Jew doctors in the metropolis it is doubtful whether any are to be found in the front rank of their profession. Their death-rate raising talents have obtained such wide recognition that even their own diseased tribesmen are afraid of them. For this reason, when a Jew develops the family favus, the latent lupus, or the ancestral eczema, he promptly carts it round to some unfortunate native medico to doctor.

As a newspaper publisher, the Semite is chiefly noted for his blackmailing disposition, and his readiness to give publicity to swindling and to indecent advertisements. As a theatre manager he has acquired, both in this country and abroad, an extraordinary reputation for the extent to which he is prepared to go in catering for a prurient taste. If a disreputable play is produced it is invariably by some Jew. In the United States, where practically the entire theatrical business is now controlled by a Jew trust, it is alleged that no young actress can expect to succeed in her profession unless she surrenders herself to some lecherous Jew theatre manager or theatrical agent. As a writer of plays the Jew is equally offensive, especially in the manufacture of "society dramas." We hear a great deal of the Jew's prominence in English society, but the society he adorns is usually the shady, off-colour, new-rich sort, and consequently the Jew-made society play invariably reeks with the atmosphere of the divorce court and betting room.

It has frequently been declared that the Jews are such wonderful prosperity creators that when a country relieves itself of their presence it speedily falls into decay. Now, what are the facts? Morocco, Turkey, Russia, Poland and Austro-Hungary, wherein 75 per cent. of the Jews of the world are to be found, have always been notoriously poor and unprogressive; while Britain, the United States, and France, which until recently had

relatively few Jews, are among the richest and most progressive countries in the world. And Japan, which has no Jews, has astounded the world by the extraordinary progress she is making in wealth and efficiency.

One of the most glorious periods in England's history was the centuries following the expulsion of the Jews by our greatest King, Edward I., and the least glorious period was that in which they were re-admitted by the corrupt Stuarts, who like their "brither Scots," Gladstone, Rosebery, Balfour, Campbell, Hyphen, and Bannerman, appeared to have a particular fondness for the Semites.

Of course there is the case of Spain, but does anyone believe that the decline of Spanish power and prosperity was due to the kicking out of the Jews? One might as well attribute it to the banishment of the Gypsies, or ascribe the poverty of Ireland to St. Patrick's action in driving out the snakes. The fact is the Jews' banishment from Spain was followed by the only period of prosperity and glory that country has ever enjoyed. The decline did not commence until a hundred years after the Jews had gone.

## CHAPTER IX.

*What our Oriental Conquerors are Doing to Further British Commercial Interests—Their Services as Consuls in Continental Cities—Any of these Consuls Caught Neglecting the Interests of their Tribesmen in Order to Look After the Wants of Mere Britishmen are Deemed Traitors to their Race, and no Longer Worthy of the Confidence of the Oof-Birds to whom they Owe their Appointment—Establishment of Yiddish Sweat-Shops in London—How the Semites help our Foreign Trade by Manufacturing Trashy Imitations of Honest British Goods—Peculiar Services of the German Jew Clerks.*

ALTHOUGH not disposed to admit that our Oriental conquerors are making any important contribution to Britain's wealth and prosperity, I readily grant that as a result of the services rendered by some of their tribe in lessening the volume of our exports, it is not impossible that they have caused a certain amount of wealth and prosperity to leave Great Britain. Among those whose services in this direction are most deserving of recognition, are the occupants of British Consulships in Continental cities. These commercial ambassadors of ours appear to conduct their offices on the principle that to attend to British, rather than to Jewish interests, is a wicked waste of valuable time. Any London Jew desiring to import goods from a country where British trade interests are in charge of one of his compatriots, is certain to receive all the advice, information, and other assistance he may ask for, but any Sheffield or Manchester manufacturer requiring advice or information with regard to exporting to that country, is likely to obtain nothing but discourtesy. If any member of the Wandering Tribe who has been in England long enough to get himself put through the naturalisation mill, should wander back to his native ghetto, and be bagged by the local police for some piece of rascality he had committed prior to his departure, our Jew Consul never hesitates to use all the influence his

office gives him, in trying to secure his tribesman's release; but if some British tourist happens to lose his passports and is arrested in consequence, our Yiddish representative would deem any request for his interference in the matter, a piece of gross impertinence. I venture to say that the Jew Consul who should so far forget himself as to neglect the interests of his clansmen in order to look after the wants of a mere Britishman, would be regarded as a traitor to his race, and no longer worthy of the confidence and support of the influential personages to whom he owes his appointment. When certain London Semites sent a private circular to all the British Consuls of their tribe, requesting them to embody in their reports a few facts tending to prove that alien immigration is adding to England's material prosperity, the response was immediate. One fellow, the occupant of a Consulship in some city of Central Europe, announced that the emigration of his compatriots to England, was causing the transfer of the local cheap-clothing industry to London. Just think of the bounder's nerve in assuming that the British people could regard the setting up of a number of sweating dens in Whitechapel, as a compensation for the crime, pauperism, vice, and the treason which the invasion of his unwashed tribesmen is responsible for here. Had he been acting as our Consul in Warsaw, he would probably have deemed it worth mentioning that on account of the cruel Russian laws which caused the late Isaac Gordon and his relatives to seek refuge among us, a considerable portion of the local usury industry had been transferred to this fortunate land. If ever we should have a Radical or Tory Government which will not attach an overwhelming importance to Jewish subscriptions to the party's funds, and not fear offending our Kosher Press by making an occasional graceful concession to the British; it is to be hoped our commercial interests in Continental cities will be put in charge of Britishmen. The *Jewish Chronicle* would in that event no longer be able to boast that wherever the Anglo-Jewish Association exerted its influence in the interests of the Jews, "it has been backed by the power

and prestige of Great Britain," but we should not feel humiliated and ashamed on that account.

Another class of Yiddishite whose services in reducing the volume of our exports can scarcely have contributed to our national wealth and prosperity, is that engaged in the manufacture of cheap and trashy imitations of honest British goods. At one time all the gentry comprising this class had their headquarters on the Continent, but finding that the people of Asia and South America were becoming suspicious of British goods imported from Belgium and Germany, many of them removed themselves, and the sweated coolies they employ to England, where they are now established in all our large manufacturing towns. The consequence is that foreigners are no longer able to regard the fact of an article being of Sheffield or Manchester manufacture as an evidence of reliability, and hence much injury to the reputation of British manufacturers, and no small loss of foreign trade are caused.

Other Semitic imports whose services in causing the transfer of British trade and prosperity to foreign lands are not unworthy of notice were accustomed to come here from Germany and obtain employment as clerks and as correspondents in the offices of English firms. Nowadays immigrants of this sort are usually able to find employment only among their own kindred, the few English firms that care to engage them being, in most cases, of a class which needs a service respectable native clerks do not care to render. But before the methods of these German Semites came to be generally known, their readiness to work at starvation wages enabled thousands of them to obtain employment among both English and Jew firms, and this meanness, and absence of patriotism upon the part of the former were in many instances deservedly rewarded by their customers' names, and other useful data getting into the possession of German and other foreign competitors.

## CHAPTER X.

*Jewish Opposition to Alien Immigration Restriction—A Fair Example of their Loyalty—How the Semites Act the Traitor when British and Jewish Interests Conflict—English-Born Jews just as Disloyal as the Recent Imports—The Ancestors of the “English” Jews, as Described by a London Police Magistrate—The Real Anti-Semites.*

LIKE the legislation against sweating and usury, the movement for restricting the importation of foreign undesirables is naturally regarded by our Yiddish conquerors as a manifestation of anti-Semitism, and therefore one to be resisted by every possible means. When it gives signs of becoming dangerous, action is immediately taken. The Gentile lackies in Parliament of the Jews are ordered to “block” any measure for dealing with the plague which may be introduced, and every Jew member is notified to co-operate with them. The managers of the political party disposed to countenance the movement are threatened with a withdrawal of Jewish contributions to the party funds. Jewish newspaper organs, that is newspapers owned, partly-owned, or subsidised by Jews, or dependent on Jewish readers or advertisers for existence, proceed to publish earnest appeals to the son-in-law of the late Baron Rothschild to emerge from his retirement and return to active politics. Letters are printed in their columns, signed “Anglo-Saxon,” “True Briton,” “English Patriot,” etc., attacking the movement, whilst the reports of speeches designed to draw the attention of Parliament to the evil are suppressed, and the persons who make them are misrepresented, ridiculed and reviled. Pressure is brought to bear on Jewish advertisers to induce them to withhold their patronage from the few newspapers which support the movement, and any business or professional man identified with it is made to suffer in his business or profession. But in opposing the restriction movement the Semites chiefly rely for success on their

efforts to arouse British sympathy for the immigrants by the publication in their organs of stories of outrages to which the Russian Jews are subjected, and in order to give reality to these yarns the great Piggottstein is employed to furnish letters representing prominent Russian officials as inspiring or commanding the outrages. What really inspires them, however, was indicated in a recent despatch one or two of the London dailies had the courage to publish, which described how a mob of the more respectable Jews of Warsaw had attacked and massacred a number of Jewish "receivers," soutenirs, brothel-keepers, and usurers, on account of the odium which their conduct had brought on the Jewish community of that city. It is safe to say that the outrages on the Jews by the Christian Russians invariably originate in the same way, and that the victims belong to the same class.

The disloyal attitude of our Yiddish intruders towards a subject that concerns the welfare of the native element, shows the little confidence that should be placed in the professions of loyalty and patriotism, which, when speaking and writing for British consumption, they are accustomed to indulge in. A certain honest Jew, named Henriquez, once remarked: "We are a walking lie, because we cheat all nations whose franchise we have accepted." This, of course, is the truth, as whether the Jew be a good Jew, or a bad one, whatever actual patriotism he possesses, he reserves for the exclusive benefit of his own tribe. So long as the interests of the Jews are not involved he can be just about as loyal as a resident Frenchman, German, or American.

The attitude of the Jews towards their adopted countrymen is very clearly defined by a Mr. Joseph Dulberg, M.D., a prominent opponent in Manchester of alien immigration restriction, and an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., who, writing in the *Jewish Chronicle*, says:—

"Judaism is not a religion merely, like Catholicism or Protestantism; it is a brotherhood, a race if you like; and that it will remain so long as there are two Jews:

left in the world. Say what you will, no matter how an English Jew or a German Jew may love and feel for his English or German neighbours, he will have a greater love, a greater sympathy for another Jew, even if that other Jew may come from the other end of the world. Can the same be said of two Catholics or two Protestants?"

Some time after the first Aliens Bill was introduced into Parliament, the representation in the House of Commons of the Yiddish coolies of Whitechapel was reported as declaring that "in his opinion a Jewish member of Parliament who voted for the Bill betrayed his people." About the same time, the *Jewish Chronicle* contained a report of a memorial meeting to a deceased Jew, named Goldsmid, who without at any time risking his skin in battle, had become a Colonel in the British Army. In the course of the meeting, a Rev. Mr. Wasserzug raised "loud cheers" by quoting a declaration of the late Colonel, that "if the time should ever come to him to make his choice between his English citizenship and his Jewish nationality, he would, without a moment's hesitation, elect for his Jewish nationality." Numerous expressions of the same racial loyalty have appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle* and other Semitic organs; and I have not seen a single letter or article repudiating them. Yet for years all the influence of the Jewish clan in England has been brought to bear on our Government in order to induce it to compel the people of Roumania to grant the franchise to the Jews who plague that country. The extent to which these Roumanian Jews are fitted to share in the government of any country is indicated in the following description of them by Professor J. G. Tufescu, of Jassy, a Roumanian writer considered to be friendly to the Jews: "Hump-backed, red-faced, covered with pimples, and short-sighted—in other words, they are the ugliest and filthiest people in the whole Orient. Then, too, they are fanatical, exclusive and timid, though very impudent when a safe opportunity offers itself; wholly devoid of the sense of dignity and honour, greedy and mean in business and yet very idle. These foreigners have no



language, the majority of them speaking a jargon of broken German. . . . Their hatred of us becomes daily more intense: they and their newspapers, both at home and abroad, carry on a ceaseless campaign of insult against our country; they neglect no opportunity of bringing trouble upon us, and financially they do not scruple to ask for the intervention of foreign governments in their favour. This gratitude towards the people whose hospitality they enjoy has given a fresh impulse to anti-Semitism."

In Britain we have treated the Jews with a consideration they have experienced in no other land; yet at every opportunity which occurs to show themselves worthy of it, and that they regard the welfare of the British people before that of their own worthless breed—they act the traitor. They are for ever whining about the wickedness and injustices of anti-Semitism, yet by their own conduct demonstrate the extent to which it is justified.

This inability or disinclination of the tribe to be decently loyal to the country which grants them an asylum was, as I shall show, particularly manifest in the recent general election, when the Jew voters were implored to vote against English candidates, because they were English and favoured the restriction of the foreign influx. The Jewish traitors who issued these appeals to voters of their tribe, are not recent arrivals, not the victims of Russian persecution; but the so-called better representatives of Israel, men of English birth, who have acquired large fortunes here, who, in some cases, have appropriated good old English historic names, and have received titles and honours. Now, what a yelp of indignation our reptile Press would have emitted if some Englishman had followed the example of these alien ingrates, and appealed to the English to vote for English candidates because they are Englishmen; and against the Jews, because they are opposed to the sweating, usury, and company promoting legislation, and to the movement for stopping the alien inroad. I know, of course, that our alien invaders regard the native English as belonging to a vastly inferior breed, whose inability

to attain high rank in the money-lending and the company promoting professions, or to successfully engage in the sham-jewellery and the cheap-clothing businesses, proves their unfitness to survive in the struggle of the races for existence. Such being their opinion it is perhaps natural that our Asiatic imports should feel morally bound to oppose any legislation which is designed to interfere with the displacement of the aboriginal population by their own more highly developed race.

So convinced are our new-comers of the inferiority of the "gin-sodden yokels," as in their own journals they are accustomed to term the English, that in articles upon the subject they are frequently led by their enthusiasm to use language, which, if applied by a native writer to themselves, would cause every daily newspaper in London to shriek with horror and rage. A fair example of this language occurred in an article which appeared in the Jew-owned *Contemporary Review*. The writer of the article, a Russian Jew, declared that the Englishwoman "starts on her noble career by blacking her brother's boots. Her ideal is to get a husband who will be a good master to her. She is carefully trained to minister to the wants of her husband, and is perfectly happy when she succeeds in being his obedient slave." The same writer described the English working class as composed of a "humble, submissive, and docile class of labourers and factory hands," and "a great inert mass of dull, torpid, unthinking slaves."

Now admitting this description of our women, and of our working class to be true, is it not unwise for a foreigner—who has probably been turned out of his own country, and would not be allowed to set foot in several other countries—to write such uncomplimentary things of a people, who, whatever may be their faults, have furnished him and many thousands of his tribe with an extremely comfortable place of refuge? It may be all very well for Jewish writers to abuse the English in the newspapers they control in Germany, France, and Belgium, but when they indulge in the same pastime in the newspapers and magazines they

control in this country, it is carrying the thing a little too far.

This disposition of the Jews for playing the ingrate and traitor in the countries which harbour them, together with their tax-dodging, and their indulgence in the viler forms of vice and rascality, seem to supply the inspiration for practically all the so-called anti-Semite movements.

Attempts are made to excuse these unpleasant Jewish characteristics, on the ground that they are the result of the many centuries of persecution the Wandering Tribe has been subjected to. But this appears to be substituting cause for effect, as Jewish loyalty, ingratitude, and rascality, instead of being the result of persecution is, as I have already suggested, the cause of it. Even if these characteristics were due to persecution, it would not excuse their existence. Every race, including our own, has in the past been subjected to more or less persecution, but this has not developed it into a breed of harpies, traitors, and criminals. There are Jews whose families have battered on the English people, and therefore been free from persecution for more than two hundred years; but are they any the less Jew, or any more British, on that account? When they inherit property do they show any greater desire to pay the proper probate duty on it than the recent imports, and do they show any greater inclination to be loyal to England rather than to their race than the new arrivals?

Considering the ancestry of our so-called English Jews, it would be an extraordinary violation of the law of heredity if they were different from the present imports.

The bulk of them are descended from the horde of poltroons who a century ago deserted their native Germany and Holland to avoid assisting in their defence against the invading French armies. The character of these immigrants is indicated in a work on the London Police and London Crime, written and published about that time by Patrick Colquhoun, a London magistrate. If the statements made in this book are correct these

immigrants must have exhibited exactly the same eccentricities that distinguish the present imports.

"They live," said Mr. Colquhoun, "chiefly by their wits, and establish a system of mischievous intercourse all over the country, the better to carry on their fraudulent designs in the circulation of base money and the sale of stolen goods. Educated in idleness from the earliest infancy, they acquire every debauched and vicious principle which can fit them for the most complicated acts of fraud and deception; to which they seldom fail to add the crime of perjury whenever it can be of use in shielding themselves or their associates from the punishment of the law. There are over fifteen hundred itinerant Jews of this sort in London alone, whose sole business is to prowl about the houses and stables of men of rank and fortune for the purpose of holding out temptations to the servants to pilfer and steal. The habits of the immigrants are the most mischievous and noxious to the community that could be conceived. They seem to have no alternative but to resort to 'tricks and devices' which ingenuity suggests is to enable persons without an honest means of subsistence to live in idleness. Even the system of assisting these people in vogue among the Jews is calculated to produce bad results. They receive from their wealthy brethren loans, at interest, to trade with on a small scale. In order to render these productive to an extent equal to the wants of families who do not add anything to their income by their own labour, they are induced to resort to all sorts of unlawful proceedings, by which they become public nuisances in the countries where they receive an asylum."

Such was the putrid stock whence have sprung the fine old imitation English gentlemen who control our King, government, and Press, intermarry with our titled classes, own hundreds of square miles of English soil, and dodge the probate duty and income tax. Swindling, lying, and theft stagnate in their blood, and had they not inherited enough of their progenitors' plunder to obviate the necessity of engaging in the oof-hunt themselves, their tendency to lie, cheat, thief, forge, counterfeit, and blackmail would be just as much in evidence as that of the new arrivals.

The Jews in France have also been free from persecution for several generations, but it does not seem to have had any more modifying effect on their character, than long residence in England has had on the character of English Jews. The French Jews appear to manifest exactly the same peculiarities as their Russian and Polish brethren. The French people have now

awakened to this, their attitude of tolerance has changed, and anti-Semitism now exists among a people commonly regarded as the most liberal in Europe, so far as their treatment of alien residents is concerned. When the newspaper manufactured excitement over the Dreyfus affair was at its height, and the London morning journals were trying to prove that anti-Semitism had caused all the leading Frenchmen to become forgers, liars, and thieves, the native English could not help thinking what an undesirable class of citizens the Jews must be to create such general demoralization among the people they live on. It is quite possible that the frog-eaters, as a race, are inclined to lie, forge, and generally act the scoundrel, but when they indulged in nothing more serious than Anglophobia, we never heard of these unpleasant traits in their character.

Anyone capable of taking an unbiased view of the Dreyfus affair, can arrive at no other conclusion than that the Jews themselves are largely to blame for the frantic opposition which arose in France to the re-trial of the "martyr." In France, as in every other country, whenever a rich Jew scoundrel gets into gaol, all the money and influence of his clan are employed in attempting to secure his release. This fact is thoroughly well recognised in France, and, hence, when Dreyfus's friends started their agitation for the re-opening of his case, the French people naturally regarded the movement with considerable ill-feeling, which was not lessened by the prominent part taken in it by a certain manufacturer of literary filth. Then when the Jew correspondents of English newspapers, and with a few honourable exceptions the newspapers themselves, proceeded to vilify the principal military officers of France, and some of the most eminent statesmen and jurists of France, is it surprising that this ill-feeling speedily developed into bitter hostility towards the entire Dreyfus gang?

It is very suggestive of the contemptible, sneaking nature of the Semites that whenever any of them get into trouble in one country, they and their fellow tribesmen spare no effort to obtain the sympathy of the

people of other and hostile countries. An instance of this occurred some years ago in London, when an American Jewess was arrested for shop-lifting. At the trial she was proved to have stolen an immense quantity of goods; but as her husband was reputed to be wealthy, she escaped punishment by the kleptomania plea. Between her arrest and release, however, the Jews in London had had time to communicate with their clansmen in the States, with the result that every American newspaper under Jewish control, or which could be influenced by Jewish advertisers, or catered for anti-British readers, was filled with abuse of the British people. The arrest of the Jewess was declared to be a manifestation of anti-Americanism, the British people were represented as anxious to send an innocent American woman to prison, simply because of her nationality; prominent English Jews were reported by cable to have declared that the woman was innocent, and her accusers were scoundrels and perjurers; and long articles were published condemning the United States Government for not demanding, under threat of war, the woman's instant release. Of course, not the slightest hint of this Jew-inspired slander campaign appeared in any of the London newspapers, and so the English people knew nothing of it. But if it had been otherwise, and some London daily journal had risked the loss of its Jew advertisement patronage by apprising its readers of the manner in which the prisoner's compatriots were stirring up American ill-will towards this country, is it not likely that the judge and jury would have felt less inclination to be merciful?

The Jews themselves are the original anti-Semites. It is they who create anti-Semitism in a country, and, hence, the only way to keep anti-Semitism out of England is by keeping out the Semites. If to feel and show pride in one's own race, and to work for the welfare of that race, are evidences of anti-Semitism, then all the people of England barring certain neurotic nancies who love every country and race but their own are anti-Semites.

## CHAPTER XI.

*Jew Manufactured Anglophobia—In every Country where the Jews Control the Press Hatred of Britain is Rampant—The Stirring Up of Foreign Feeling Against this Country is Their Way of Showing Gratitude—Attempt of London's Exotic Lord Mayor to Create Ill-Will Between the British and Roumanian People—His So-called "Snub" in Omitting to Invite the Rumanian Minister to His Inaugural Banquet—Why the Sounds Heard at this Banquet were Extremely Reminiscent of those that Arise from a Pig Sty.*

IF the Jews who infest this country entertain affection for anything in it other than its money, they must be vastly different from the Semites who plunder other nations. In countries, such as Greece, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Japan, the South American Republics, etc., where the Jews are few, and do not control the Press, there is practically no unfriendliness towards Britain, but in Germany, Russia, France, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Holland, etc., where the Jews are numerous and almost entirely control the Press, hatred of Britain, its government and its people is rampant.

In the United States wherever you find a newspaper owned by Jews you will find an organ of Anglophobia. Some of the Jew-controlled newspapers in New York have done more to inflame American feeling against this country than all the Irish-American politicians put together. This, however, does not prevent their proprietors from receiving a warm welcome from the London Press and their fellow Semites whenever they visit London.

It is perhaps not surprising that the Jews should hate England and her people. It is natural for some races, like some men, to hate those to whom they are under the greatest obligations, and as the Jews are under heavy and many obligations to us, we are, of course, hated by them.

Then it should be remembered that a Jew living in any of the foreign countries can evince his patriotism by bellowing for war with Britain, with the certain knowledge that in such a war the safety of his own and fellow tribesmen's skins would not be jeopardised; as a conflict between Great Britain and any other great power must necessarily be chiefly a naval affair, and in the navies of the world, the Jews are about as plentiful as "horse-marines."

It should also be remembered by those who would condemn the Jews for their Anglophobia-creating efforts that by arousing ill-feeling against the British they are not likely to get such a big dose of it themselves. The British serve as an excellent lightning conductor.

The efforts of the Semites living in other countries to stir up ill-feeling against us, of course receives the support of their tribesmen in England. This support is extended with particular cordiality to the Anglophobia creating efforts of those Jews who plague the so-called anti-Semite nations, that is those nations which have had to enact special laws for curbing Yiddish rapacity and scoundrelism. The Chosen Ones apparently realise that the manifestation of an anti-British spirit in any country tends to deprive it of British good-will, and hence by arousing an Anglophobic feeling in an "anti-Semite" land, thus causing it to lose British friendship, they imagine they are avenging the alleged wrongs of their tribe. For this reason the anti-British ravings of the Jew-controlled Press of St. Petersburg are represented by the Yiddish correspondents of the London Kosher Press as reflecting the feeling of the Russian people, and the yelping of the Jew-controlled Vienna and Berlin Press as voicing the sentiments of the Austrians and the Germans. Next to Russia the country which for some time the Semites have been most anxious to have us quarrel with is poor little friendly, pro-British Rumania, which unscared by the bankruptcy the Jew money-bags threatened it with, made an attempt to deal with the swarm of Yiddish harpies that have got possession of most of its wealth by the enactment of some very wise and greatly needed



laws. One of these laws is reported to have deprived 1,000 Jewish families of an honest livelihood by rendering the lottery business illegal. Another ruined 5,000 Yiddish families by prohibiting the important industry of hawking. Other cruel laws which the Down-trodden Ones groan under exclude them from the noble money-lending profession, and from the valuable wealth-producing liquor trade. In view of the record which the Down-trodden have made in London as gambling-den keepers (a police inspector informed the Alien Immigration Commission that he had never known a gambling house which was not kept by a Jew), as usurers, and as illicit distillers (Mr. Dickinson, junior, magistrate at the Thames Police Court told the Commission that of twenty-five persons charged with hawking illicit spirits and working stills twenty-one were aliens), it is not hard to understand that the Rumanian Parliament should have been inspired to enact these "anti-Semite" measures. The Semites are not excluded from the liquor and usury trades in this country, but the owners of some of our daily and weekly journals could testify to the existence even in this non-anti-Semite land of a law against lotteries.

To revenge themselves upon the Rumanians for the passage of these anti-Semite laws, the Jews in England have for some time striven their utmost to create ill-feeling between the two countries. As the Rumanian Press is under Rumanian control, and therefore not unfriendly to Great Britain, our Kosher organs cannot find anything in its columns to quote as evidence of the existence of an anti-British feeling among the Rumanians, and so the Semites are compelled to seek other means for accomplishing their purpose. The grand opportunity came when a Jewish owner of ships sailing under the British flag, and manned by Chinese crews, assumed the office of Lord Mayor of London. In issuing invitations to the *Corps Diplomatique* to attend his inaugural banquet, he omitted, as "an expression of his regret and displeasure" at the alleged persecution of his savoury Rumanian compatriots, the name of the Rumanian minister. Fortunately the attempt of his

exotic Probosciship to create antagonism between Great Britain and a little friendly nation was not successful, as a few English gentlemen saw to it that the Rumanians were informed that the so-called "snub" was nothing but a piece of alien insolence, with which the citizens of London had nothing to do. Strange to say, not even the London Press showed much enthusiasm over what the *Jewish World* termed "A spirited protest," as with the exception of a converted pro-Boer organ, the London daily papers refused to express approval of it. As to the Rumanian minister, I do not suppose he was any more anxious to partake of the official hospitality of a Jew than of his private hospitality. He probably congratulated himself upon what he had escaped, as owing to the large number of Semites present at the banquet, the sounds wafted from the tables were extremely reminiscent of those that arise from a well-filled pig trough.

## CHAPTER XII.

*How the Jews Distinguished Themselves in the Boer War—  
Strange Absence of Jewish Names in the Casualty Lists  
—Did the Yiddish Warriors Follow the Example of the  
Usurers by Appropriating British Cognomens?—The  
Jews Anxiety to Pay a Blood Tax as Easy to Control as  
His Desire to Pay an Income Tax—Jewish Heroes Who  
were Not Jews—Whilst Not in the Thick of the Fight-  
ing, the Semites were Prominently Connected with the  
War in Other Ways—If We Require Asiatic Warriors  
We have no Need to Import Them from Continential  
Ghettos.*

DURING the Boer war, the Jews had a good deal to say regarding the extraordinary services their clansmen were alleged to have rendered as soldiers. In order to prove what patriots they are, and the intense love they have for the British Empire, the assertion was constantly made that they contributed a relatively greater number of soldiers to our South African armies than the British Gentiles furnished. The statement was, of course, false, but this did not prevent practically every daily newspaper in London from publishing it one or more times, and pretending to regard it as true.

Considering that every large English town now has its ghetto; that every smaller town and every village contains more or less Jews; that several trades which formerly furnished many thousands of English with the means of support are now monopolised by Jews; that a great swarm of the pests come here each year to permanently reside; that in at least one Parliamentary constituency in the Metropolis they are so numerous that a native English candidate has as much chance of election as would a native of Timbuctoo; and that the accommodation for them in the prisons, lunatic asylums, rookeries and Park Lane mansions is so insufficient that the ratepayer is compelled to furnish additional house accommodation for their benefit; it is safe to estimate the present Jewish population of the United Kingdom

at not less than 400,000. It is probably much larger, but I will put it at 200,000, which is one half of one per cent. of the whole British population. Now, as over 400,000 British troops were despatched to South Africa, the British Jew element, in order to have been represented as strongly as the Gentiles, should have furnished considerably over 2,000 soldiers, as that would have been one half of one per cent. of the entire British force. But the highest Jewish estimate of the Jewish contribution does not go beyond 800, and therefore allowing for a Jewish population of only 200,000, the relative number of Jews in the South African army, instead of being greater than the British, was not half so great.

Then of this alleged 800, only a small proportion are claimed to have gone from the United Kingdom. The Jews in South Africa are now so numerous that had they furnished twice 800, they would have made but a poor showing compared with the number of fighters the British Africander element supplied. As it is, about two-thirds of the Jews who joined our armies are residents of South Africa, and according to a correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle*, these warriors were moved to enrol themselves, not because of any love for, or loyalty to Britain, or from any sympathy with the British cause, but because they were destitute and needed food. It will thus be seen that of the 800 Jews alleged to have been with our armies in South Africa, only a small percentage could be regarded as representative of British Jewry.

If the Semites played such an important part in the South African fighting, it is strange we did not see a few Jewish names in the casualty lists. Did the Yiddish fighters follow the example of the usurers, and appropriate English names, or is there another explanation? When the Semites and their Press in this and other countries started their anti-Rumanian agitation, we were frequently reminded, as a reason why the Rumanian should allow the Chosen Ones to continue to plunder and ruin their country, that 2,000 Jews served in the Russo-Turkish War. We were, of course, not informed that the noble 2,000 displayed such an

extraordinary talent for preserving the safety of their skins that only one of the entire number was even near enough to the enemy to get killed, but it is nevertheless a fact, in which the other explanation of the apparent low death-rate of the noble South African 800 is not hard to find. During the conflict between Russia and Japan, the Semites indulged in the same boasting concerning the alleged military services of their Russian tribesmen, and at the same time their Russian tribesmen were manifesting the usual Jewish unwillingness to do their share of the fighting. A few days after the great Russian defeat at Mukden, the Yiddish communities of St. Petersburg, Smolensk, Tula, and Khar-koff, all of which are strictly without the Pale of Settlement, presented to the President of the Committee of Ministers, petitions demanding for Jews equal rights with the Russians and other nationalities in the Empire. According to the words of one of these petitions, the demand was made "on the ground of honour and justice, and not on account of the blood shed by our brethren in Manchuria." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Globe*, which was then under English control, pointed out that a curious commentary on this supposed evidence of Jewish patriotism

"Was afforded by the official returns of the military service in Russia for 1904, when the total number of young men, exclusive of Jews, liable to military service was 1,004,075, of whom 41,489, or about 4 per cent., failed to appear; but the Jews liable to service were 57,440 in number, and of them no fewer than 21,164 did not respond to the call; this was at the rate of 31 per cent. of defaulters. The number of Jews that ran away from the N.W. Governments was enormous; thus from Kovno there ran away 84 per cent., from Vilna 63 per cent., from Grodno 50 per cent. and so on. It might be argued that rights should come first and duties after; but here it should be remembered that this was not the historical order in Russia, or elsewhere. The Russian people have defended their country's soil for a thousand years without having any rights whatever; the German Jews, admitted first to Poland through the influence of a Jewish courtesan, and then to parts of Russia by the weakness of the rulers, have been of questionable benefit for a hundred years to the Empire in peace and a manifest disadvantage in time of war; and yet they come forward now and demand the same rights as those enjoyed by the makers of the State."

If such a large share of the Boer-subduing fell to.

the Jews, the services of the Irish, Scotch, and the Colonial troops must have been grossly exaggerated. According to the war correspondents, the Irish did half the fighting, the Scots did another half, whilst the remaining half was performed by the Colonials. Now, as there can hardly be more than three halves to one whole, we are forced to assume that if the Chosen Ones also did half the fighting, or even a beggarly fourth, the whole must have been as overcrowded as was the black hole of Calcutta. But the Semites always were fond of over-crowding.

Seriously, I do not believe anything near 800 Jews served in our armies in South Africa. In their efforts to create an impression that they are a race of warriors, the Yiddishites seem to have adopted the method which a certain Jewish society in the United States resorted to in compiling a list of the Jews who served in the American Civil War. In order to make the list of a decent length, the names of several thousand Gentiles whose parents had given them Biblical names were included. Many of the Abrahams, Isaacs and Jacobs whose business interests and social position were thereby injured, promptly sued the society for damages, and it required all the influence of the Jewish advertisers to keep the matter out of the newspapers.

It is outrageous that when British soldiers are fighting for their country in a distant land, where they are unlikely to hear of, and unable to refute any slanderous statement published concerning them, they should be exposed to the accusation of belonging to a tribe of alien traitors. The Semites responsible for such slanders were, of course, aware of the slight possibility there was of the statements being noticed and refuted. During the war, the moment a British officer distinguished himself in any way paragraphs appeared in the London Press suggesting or asserting that he was a Jew. On one occasion the *Standard* published a letter from a Jew correspondent in which four gallant British officers were mentioned by name, and declared to be Jews. It was, of course, a lie, even the *Jewish World*, acknowledging three of the officers mentioned to be

Englishmen. But this, and the repudiation of Semitic origin by at least two of the officers, did not prevent all the Kosher organs from reprinting the letter, and pretending to regard it as true, and an indication of Jewish patriotism, gallantry, and loyalty.

I venture to say that for every Jew who fought for Britain in the Boer War, a dozen were supported in idleness in Capetown and in Durban from the various relief funds. The frothy talk indulged in by the Semites and their newspaper organs in this country anent the fighting they did in South Africa, recalls to mind the warlike vapourings of their fellow-tribesmen in the United States, during the Cuban trouble. When the American Senate declared war against Spain, enthusiastic meetings of Yiddish patriots were held in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, at which resolutions were adopted offering the Government 5,000 Jewish soldiers. As the war progressed, however, it was noticed that the "firebugs," brothel-keepers, usurers, swindlers, thieves, pawnbrokers, &c., in all the big American cities, were just as numerous as ever they were, and this inspired some wicked "Anti-Semite" to point out that of the 5,000 Yiddish braves who had craved to shed their blood in defence of the American flag, only about a hundred or so had offered themselves for enlistment, and of these about 75 per cent. had been rejected on account of physical unfitness. It was also shown that of the few who passed the medical examiners the majority promptly discovered that family or business reasons rendered it absolutely impossible for them to leave the country just then.

For every Semite who has the making of a soldier in him alien immigration brings to our shores, it drives from the country a hundred men who would make far better soldiers. Men of the British breed fought our battles in the past, and it will be an evil time when we have to rely on any other breed to fight our battles of the future. If we need Asiatics for soldiers, we have no occasion to import them from Continental ghettos, when we can obtain far better from among the fighting races of our Indian Empire.

Referring in a speech to the fighting capacity alleged to have been shown by his fellow-tribesmen in South Africa, a Yiddish writer, named Zangwill, who is immensely popular with that large portion of our Press which misses no opportunity to disparage writers of the British and patriotic class, declared that "the lesson he had learnt from it was that the time was near when the Jews should exert their bravery on their own behalf, and not on behalf of other nations." The people upon whom Mr. Zangwill and his fellow Zionists grow sleek and insolent, would not object if the time were a great deal more near. When it finally arrives, if the Semites exert their bravery on their own behalf as successfully as they have exerted their swindling, perjuring, sweating and money-lending talents, they will conquer the world with the sword as easily as they have conquered this country with their money.

Never mind how the Zangwillites who reside here may burn to shed their blood for their own nation, they will never convince Englishmen that any considerable number of them are willing to shed any of it for this. A large proportion of the Jews who are dumped on our shores have left their native countries to escape military duty. If these cowardly ingrates have not sufficient patriotism to serve the countries in which they were born, it is hardly likely that they would be anxious to risk their skins for the land of their adoption. I am, of course, aware that the Chosen People deny that they shirk their military obligations. They would have us believe that they are never so happy as when fighting for the country they live in. "One hundred thousand Jews," says the *Jewish Chronicle*, "in the Russian army alone testify to their willingness to pay the blood tax." This, of course, is the tommiest of tommy rot. The 100,000 Jews who weaken the Russian army simply had to be there whether willing or otherwise. They would probably have escaped the tax by removing themselves to England had an opportunity offered. A Jew's willingness to pay a blood tax is about as easy to control as any anxiety he may have to pay an income-tax.

However much or little fighting the Jews may have



done for us in the Boer war, there cannot be the slightest doubt that they were very prominently connected with it in other ways.

The swindling army contractors in South Africa who made big fortunes out of the war are Jews. The undesirables shipped from South Africa during the war, and who, from a well grounded fear of the police of their native countries chose to remain in London, were principally Jews. Most of the spies captured by our troops apparently belonged to the same breed. The Transvaal newspapers which before the war preached hatred of this country were in most cases the property of Jews, and the presence in the Rand of the rascally "Peruvian" element, by accentuating Kruger's determination to withhold the franchise from the Outlanders, was undoubtedly the chief indirect cause of the war. During the progress of the war, Jews composed most of the attendance at the pro-Boer meetings held in London; Jews were prominent among the pro-Boer agitators, and Jewish readers and advertisers furnished the pro-Boer newspapers with their principal support.

In explanation of this anti-British attitude the Jews claim to be influenced by the humanitarian hatred of war. If they are so saturated with the spirit of humanitarianism that war, even for the right, is abhorrent to them, it is a pity they do not go to work on the members of their own tribe. Sweating, usury, arson, and swindling, are surely as opposed to the humanitarian spirit as the patriotism which continues to linger among a large proportion of the native population of Britain.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*How Our Invaders' Antipathy to Soap and Water Renders Their Odour as Rank as Their Perjury—A Rothschild's Flea-collecting Mania, and How it Has Infected His East End Compatriots—Why the Latter Carry Their Entomological Collections About with Them—Keating's and Anti-Semitism—The Effect of a Yiddish Rookery on the Olfactory Nerves—Why the London Jews Required Chinese Laundrymen to Wash Their Clothing—Possible Explanation of Jewish Hydrophobia—Financial Careers Ruined by Water from a Fire-hose.*

THE Semites who luxuriate on the English people show such extraordinary sensitiveness to the mildest and best intentioned criticism that in pointing out their little peculiarities it is not easy to avoid giving offence. This, I need hardly say, I have not the least desire to do, and hence it is an unpleasant duty which constrains me to observe that the Children of Israel who monopolize certain districts of the Metropolis are the most unwashed and malodorous lot of Children that ever spurned soap and water. They may have bathed in Jordan a couple of thousand years ago, but very few of them appear to have bathed in anything since. "Scratch a Russian," said Napoleon, "and you find the Tartar." If anyone should subject some of our Whitechapel Russians to this treatment he will not need anything but an ordinary curricomb to find whole legions of Tartars. If History does not indulge in a favourite Yiddish pastime, when the rag-dealing founder of the house of Rothschild first made the air of Frankfort sweet to the nostrils, this interesting operation could have been performed with equal success on his hide. Inspired possibly by some atavic instinct, one of the descendants of the rag-dealer is reported to have acquired a collection of fleas representing 10,000 different breeds. The flea-collector's East End compatriots seem to suffer from the same mania, and with the very natural yearning of all living things, not excluding parasites, for the society of their

kind, they carry their collections about with them. If an anti-Semite outbreak should ever occur in this country, it is to be hoped the wicked outbreakers will not resort to Keating's Powder. Only a cake of Sunlight Soap, with the awful ordeal of a bath, is regarded by the Jewish religious refugee with greater horror—as suggesting a more malignant anti-Semitism—than a package of Keating's. Rather than submit to a course of it, the Yiddish entomologist would take his collection back to Russia.

I was once informed by the captain of a Transatlantic steamship that a cargo of Jewish religious refugees is as trying to the olfactory nerves as a cargo of guano, and that in the thickest fog, or darkest night, a vessel with its steerage crowded with the "wretched victims of Russian tyranny" has no need to blow its fog-horn, the odour emitted by the victims being quite sufficient to warn other vessels of its presence. If any of my readers should consider this illustration of the strength and carrying power of the Jewish exile's smell only an anti-Semite libel, let them pay a visit to Judge Bacon's Whitechapel Court, the Thames Police Court, the Worship Street Police Court, or Bow Street, on a warm summer day. I guarantee they will find the odour there more rank even than the perjury. Once, when I had occasion to visit the last mentioned, a brace of Yiddish absconders from Frankfort-on-the-Oder were the centre (or scenter) of attraction. I asked a policeman if the property they had absconded with included the Oder. He said no, it was too cold-watery for them.

The Jewish newspapers have expressed much satisfaction over the fact that the buildings erected at the London ratepayers' expense in Shoreditch, and other parts of the Metropolis, for the accommodation of the English work-people deprived of their homes by the alien invasion, have become monopolised by Jews. This is by no means surprising. A Yiddish rookery in East London is about as hard on the olfactory nerves as a Chinese warren in San Francisco. For this reason, any building which once becomes tenanted by members of the Ancient Race gives forth such an assortment of ancient

smells that no Englishman could spend a night in it and live.

Writing some time ago in Snob Newnes's *Westminster Gazette* in opposition to immigration restriction, a Jew Radical and free-trade writer, named Landas, declared that "it would be difficult to say who are the real Britons." Whatever basis there may be for this assertion, he can be quite certain that the Britons have no difficulty in saying who are the real aliens, as they may easily be recognised, not only by their repulsive Asiatic physiognomy, their yellow, oily skins, their flat feet, fat legs, and loathsome skin, and scalp diseases, but by the smell they emit. In view of all this, it is easy to understand why the Chosen One has a nose of such extraordinary size and thickness. Had Nature provided him with any other kind of nose, how could he have survived the many centuries he was doomed to associate only with the members of his own tribe?

The rigid economy as regards soap and water practised by the mass of the London Jews, was very plainly indicated by the statements they and their newspaper organs made as to their reason for introducing Chinese laundrymen to England. According to these statements, English laundresses are not able to wash clothes clean. It is strange that English people never had any reason to complain on this score. What these Chinese importers should have said is that English laundresses are not capable of getting the clothing of Jews clean. One would have thought that these Semites, rather than have it known that it requires a Chinaman with his Asiatic experience to get the dirt out of their clothing, would have preferred to treat their own carcasses to a little more laundering.

I am, of course, not unaware that this hostility to cold water, like the various other Jewish eccentricities, is due entirely to the bitter religious persecution the Chosen People have been subjected to. If this persecution has inspired the Yiddishite with such a passion for making a bonfire of his property as to render it difficult for him to get it insured, it would be strange, indeed, if it had not filled his mind with an equally

strong prejudice against the agent used in extinguishing the fire. Think of the thousands of pious Hebrews in London, Berlin, and New York, whose careers as capitalists and financiers have been nipped in the bud by the cold water spurted from a fire-hose.

## CHAPTER XIV.

*Unfortunate Willingness of our Asiatic Guests to Mingle their Blood with that of the Aborigines—the Character of the New Infusion—Needs a Powerful Disinfectant—Popularity of Scrofula Among the Chosen Ones—Why the Yiddish Gallant who Possesses a Carbuncle, a Wen, or the Fatal Gift of Favus Fascinates the Jewess—How the Natives are Becoming Infected—Terrible Increase of Ophthalmic Diseases among English School Children in the East End—How the Railway Travelling Jew Scatters his Scurvy—The Deadly Whitechapel Havanna—Bread Kneaded with Leprous Jew Hands—Scientists Desirous of Discovering the Cancer Germ or the Lupus Microbe Haven't Far to Seek.*

It is possible that the unpopularity of the bath among the members of the Wandering Tribe accounts for the extraordinary extent to which they are subject to blood and skin diseases. Jewish blood, like that of other Oriental breeds, seems to be loaded with scrofula.

The Chosen Ones have been accused of being unwilling to mingle their blood and become assimilated with the people of the countries they honour with their presence. As I desire to be perfectly fair to our scrofulous guests, I will say that I do not think this accusation altogether just. Owing to the tendency mentioned, it would be well if the Jews did object to mingle their blood with that of the Gentles. If the gentle reader desires to know what kind of blood it is that flows in the Chosen People's veins, he cannot do better than take a gentle stroll through Hatton Garden, Maida Vale, Petticoat Lane, or any other London "nosery." I do not hesitate to say that in the course of an hour's peregrinations he will see more cases of lupus, trachoma, favus, eczema, and scurvy, than he would come across in a week's wanderings in any native quarter of the Metropolis.

What, at first, may seem strange in relation to the prevalence of scrofulous diseases among the Ancient People is that the possession of one or more of these diseases does not lessen a male Jew's chance of making a profitable marriage. Indeed, the opposite is the case, as the ancient one whose cuticle is covered with eczema, or whose scalp has nothing on it but ringworm, is apparently regarded by the average Jewess as a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. When, however, it is remembered that the Jews are an Asiatic breed this peculiar taste, fancy or weakness of the Jewess does not appear so very strange after all. For reasons I am about to explain a horrible disease or deformity has the same alluring influence on the Asiatic women as has a splendid physique or intellect on her Caucasian fourth cousin. I need not remind my readers that among most Oriental races the profession of mendicancy is held in as high esteem as that of usury or fraud. This being so, when an Asiatic youth of the poorer class happens to have a disease sufficiently loathsome to arouse the sympathy of the charitable he does not treat it as a misfortune, or as a thing to be ashamed of, but rather as a blessing, and a matter for pride and rejoicing. That with such a physical qualification he should aspire to enter the begging profession, and to enjoy the comfort, ease, and prosperity the practice of this profession is certain to afford is considered to be natural, justifiable and wise. If the young man's soul was not filled with such a longing he would be deemed one of the poor creatures who are born without a proper desire to rise in the world, and the ability to take advantage of the opportunities thrown in their way. His future being thus provided for by Nature herself, every match-making mamma is, of course, led to regard him as a big prize in the matrimonial market, and every marriageable maiden of his acquaintance cherishes a hope that a marriage may be arranged and shortly take place between the fortunate youth and herself. When he eventually falls into one of the snares laid for him, and he is granted the usual interview with his captor's papa, instead of answering the formal query as to his

ability to support a wife by expatiating on his gigantic intellect, his great industry, and his high character, as young Caucasian suitors are wont to do, he answers somewhat in this fashion: "It is true sir, I have not inherited my revered father's genius for perjury, I admit that I have neglected to cultivate any natural talent I may have for fraud, and with shame, I confess, that many young men with half my opportunities are more accomplished thieves than I; but, sir, if you will glance at the magnificent revenue-bringing wen Heaven has blessed me with, if you will note the pity-exciting carbuncle I bear on my neck, and reflect that my left foot is sadly pinched and cramped in any shoe of smaller size than a number 17, you cannot fail to realize that the practice of the honourable profession I have devoted myself to should enable me to provide your daughter with all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries to which she has been accustomed."

Now, among Caucasians, the art of mendicancy has, of course, been developed to a much less degree, and is held in far lower esteem, whilst as a profession it is in such a backward state that a wen or carbuncle is not supposed to have any dividend-yielding value whatever, and afflicted Orientals who settle in Caucasian countries are apt to be disgusted on finding themselves in no better position to support a wife than the immigrants who have nothing to rely on for subsistence but a bare talent for fraud. Nevertheless, just as the fair Caucasian continues to be attracted by great muscular power long past a stage of civilization when nothing but strong muscles were needed to enable a man to provide his family with food, so does a Jewess continue to be attracted by diseases and deformities long after quitting lands where the families of the deformed and diseased are accustomed to wallow in luxury. Hence, in England the Jew whose backbone is as crooked as his character is able to charm the daughter of Israel as easily as his lady-killing compatriot with the club-foot, and the Yiddish gallant endowed with the fatal gift of favus seems to fascinate the daughter as irresistably as the dashing young wooer with the wen.



One particular deplorable result of this popularity of scrofula among our imports is the extraordinary extent to which the native element is becoming infected. Many a young Englishman accustomed to travel on the railways in London is as bald as a billiard ball from letting his head rest against a cushion that had been touched by the favus afflicted scalp of a Jew. Scores of English children in the East End have been rendered more or less blind by the horrible opthalmic disease contracted from the Yiddish brats they are compelled to mix with in the board schools, and only recently it was stated that among the swarm of aliens treated for favus at one of the East End hospitals there were seven English children who had contracted the disease from the alien brats. The extreme prevalence of this scalp rottenous among the young Jews was indicated some time ago in one of the Yiddish organs, which incidentally stated that in the Jewish school in Osborn Place, Whitechapel, everyone of the pupils was afflicted with favus.

Then thousands of foolish youths have had their systems stopped up with lupus and leprosy microbes from smoking Havanna cigars of the Whitechapel brand. But the most common means of infection is that afforded by the consumption of Jew manufactured bread. Thanks to their genius for sweating and adulteration the Semites have captured so much of the baking trade of London that a large proportion of the bread used nowadays in the metropolis has been kneaded by hands in a condition of loathsomeness impossible to describe. The consequence is that in neighbourhoods where most of the bread eaten comes from Yiddish foundries an alarming amount of trachoma, lupus, and favus, prevails among the native as well as among the imported elements of the population. Many London restaurants, being conducted by Jews, provide nothing but the disease-breeding product of Jewish bread-making dens, and thus many restaurant patrons become infected. Unless the law interferes to prevent the Jew bakers from continuing to empty their leprous compatriots, loathsome skin and blood diseases are

bound to become as common among the poorer and more ignorant class of British as among all classes of Jews. If those scientists who display the same anxiety to discover the cancer and the lupus germ as do their fellow parasite-seeker to find the ten lost tribes will take a little Jew-baked bread into their systems, I guarantee that within twenty-four hours they will have discovered enough germs to gratify their passion for microbe-hunting for the rest of their lives. I would urge my readers to shun a Jewish bakery as they would a pest-house.

Scrofulous diseases are even more prevalent among the Jews in England than among their fellow tribesmen in other countries. This is due to the action of the American Congress in enacting, with a view of keeping out as many Semites as possible, a law excluding from the United States all aliens who have been convicted of crime, or are afflicted with loathsome diseases. Now, by the exercise of his wonderful talent for perjury, and with the affidavits of a few of his tribe, a Child of Israel who has been convicted of crime in his native land, may manage to get into the United States without much difficulty, but all the solemn oaths taken since the days of Ananias would not convince an American immigrant inspector that a Jew whose unwashed carcase is putrid with scrofula is a healthy person, and the right material for making an American citizen. The dwellers in the Continental ghettos are not ignorant of this, and, hence, those suffering from skin and from blood diseases who decide to emigrate, naturally select this country to dump themselves in.

The enormous proportion of our Russian Jew invaders who must be thus inflicted is indicated in an article by a Russian correspondent of the *London Globe*. According to the writer of this article there is a large and rapidly growing element in the Jewish population of all the towns and districts of the Russian Pale, composed of weaklings, physically and morally incapable of holding their own in the battle of life :

"Whenever, therefore, the Russian regulations respecting the Jews are put in force by often over-zealous officials, the Jewish

community itself eagerly seizes the opportunity of eliminating the worst and poorest class of their own people. It is obviously cheaper to help them to emigrate to England, where it is certain that in case of need they will be supported by British poor-rates, than to let them remain in Russia, a constant drain upon their own resources. Many cases have come to my own personal knowledge in which these 'undesirables' have been denounced to the police for some infraction of the law, such, for instance, as that regulating their place of residence, so as to render their existence in Russia impossible, and thus insure their compulsory emigration. There is thus a constant 'sifting' process going on, by which the worst class of Jews are sent to us, and the best retained at home. This movement is now considerably aided by a new Government regulation. Hitherto only with the greatest difficulty could any Russian subject obtain permission to emigrate until after the completion of his military service. Even those who were permanently incapable of service were sent back, and had to present themselves again in successive years. Now, however, permission to emigrate at once can be obtained by Jews who have procured an official medical certificate stating that they are suffering from some incurable disease, such as phthisis, cancer, or leprosy, and thus permanently incapacitated from performing their military duties. How very seriously this affects ourselves, considering the class of emigrants who come to this country, can be estimated from the fact that the percentage of Jewish recruits rejected by the army medical examination in 1899 as suffering from phthisis was nearly fourteen times as great as that of the Russians, seven per cent. against '06 per cent. For other diseases more than half the Jewish recruits were rejected. Of late years so many cases of leprosy were discovered among the Jews that in 1895-6 a Medical Commission was appointed to investigate the cause of the disease. No one, however, who has visited a Jewish town, or, above all, a country townlet in the Jewish Pale, would have much difficulty in pointing out its origin. The condition of filth and squalor in the streets simply baffles description. A Russian medical official who was engaged in this commission informed me that the disease was far more frequent than had been supposed, and expressed the opinion that the best method of preventing its further spread in Russia was to enforce most rigidly the regulation which prohibits Jews from emigrating into any part of the Empire beyond the Pale. Meanwhile our own doors remain open for the scum of Russian Jewry! Every year thousands of the best, morally and physically, of the Anglo-Saxon race quit our shores for the United States or the Colonies. Thousands more, of carefully selected men, are being sent to South Africa, and special inducements are offered them to remain there as settlers. A 'sifting' process is, therefore, perpetually going on in this country as well as in Russia, but with opposite results. It is the picked men who leave England, and we obligingly allow the Russian Jews to send us the worst of their communities to take their place."

It is true, of course, that a considerable proportion of these mangy imports, after spending some time in this country, and receiving free treatment at our hospitals, proceed to the United States, whence, however, they are promptly returned, if not because of the diseases they are afflicted with, the crimes they have been convicted of in their native lands. Pretending to assume that these rejected Semites are native born Englishmen, the Jew-controlled New York newspapers are careful to mention their large number as proof of the enormous proportion of undesirables among the British immigrants. The Jew journals and politicians of this country are quick to follow this example. Thus during a by-election in Mile-End, Bertram Straus, one of the Jew candidates, as a reason for not restricting alien immigration, mentioned that of 789 undesirable foreigners refused admission to the United States, no less than 305 were of British origin. This statement was, of course, untrue, the fact that the 305 criminal, pauper, vicious, diseased creatures whom the Americans rejected had spent some time in our prisons, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and ghetti does not render them any more British in origin than birth or residence in England has made Straus an Englishman. But even if these rejected immigrants were of British origin, their exclusion by the United States could not be regarded as a reason for not excluding criminal, vicious, and diseased aliens from our shores. If America, which is one of the least crowded countries in the world, has the power to keep out undesirable members of the race which gave her her language, laws, institutions, and greatest men, why should not Britain, which is one of the most crowded countries in the world, exclude the more undesirable members of a breed which has brought with it nothing but a vast amount of crime, vice, pauperism, disease, and treason?

Now the infusion of this tainted Semitic strain into the English race may be very desirable from the standpoint of the American vendors of patent blood purifiers; or by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, and other persons who think the degenerate English blood would be improved

by a Jewish infusion; or by Major Seely, M.P., who stated in the House of Commons that he wished the Immigration Act to "be so amended as to admit aliens suffering from dangerous contagious diseases; "but I hardly believe the average Englishman regards the prospect with much pleasure. Before absorbing any Jewish blood, he would prefer to wait until it has been subjected to some disinfecting process.

But whether desirable or otherwise, the blood of many dead and gone Jews is certain to flow in future Englishmen's veins, and if coming generations of Englishmen develop a talent for dodging their taxes, or for "failing" and paying sixpence in the pound, or for getting their dwellings and shops burned down, the reason will be apparent.

The absorption of this scrofula laden blood is going on constantly. English gentlemen sell their daughters to Jew millionaires, and British noblemen refill their private exchequers by marrying the millions of Semitic heiresses. In the next generation half caste and full-blooded Jews will have become so numerous in the House of Lords that a visitor will imagine himself in a Hampstead synagogue or at a meeting of the "Gobden Club."

Marriage is not the only way in which Semitic blood and British blood are becoming mixed. Among a numerous class of Jews, one of the greatest incentives to the acquisition of money is the prospect it holds out of securing a Gentile mistress. As a result, wherever the Jews are numerous, and much poverty prevails among the lower class of Gentile women, an enormous number of half-caste illegitimate children are born, who, of course, take the nationality of their mothers.

In New York, Berlin, Warsaw, Vienna, and every other big city where the Jews are numerous and rich, there exists an extraordinary number of these hybrids—the offspring of Jewish fathers and Gentile mothers, or of Gentile fathers and Jewish mothers.

How long will it be before the half-castes become equally numerous in London?

The tremendous tax this importation of Yiddish

disease imposes on the resources of our hospitals was pointed out by Mr. E. W. Morris, the secretary of the London Hospital, Whitechapel, who in a recent letter says :—" In round numbers the Jewish patients cost the hospital's governors £15,000 a year, and the amount of our subscriptions, etc., from Jews is £3,500 a year."

## CHAPTER XV.

*Why the Semites Willingness to Rub Shoulders with the Gentile is Not Received with Wild Enthusiasm—They are all Very Well as Asiatics, but a Dead Failure as Caucasians—The Prejudice against Them is not Due to Their Alleged Religion—Their Posing as a Religious Body Protects Them from, Rather than Exposes Them to Christian Ill-will—How the Worst Traits in the Jew's Nature were Developed—Polygamy a More Important Factor than Persecution.*

JEWISH willingness to enter into close relations with the native element is demonstrated in other ways than those I have just mentioned, but in no instance can it be said that the natives give any strong indication of sharing this willingness. A craving for Jewish society on the part of the aboriginal Englishman seems invariably accompanied by an even stronger craving for Jewish oof.

As I have observed in a previous chapter, we hear a great deal of the Jew's prominence in English society, but this apparent prominence is evidently caused first by the numerous paid notices of rich Yiddish snobs which appear in the society columns of the daily and the weekly journals; and secondly by the Royal patronage bestowed on certain Jew millionaires.

In their efforts to mingle with the natives by acquiring membership in prominent social clubs, our Semitic interlopers have been much more successful. The Jew who has spoiled the English Egyptians to the extent of a million or so, appears to be able to purchase his way into an English gentleman's club far more easily than into an English gentlewoman's drawing-room. At any rate, the membership rolls of several prominent London clubs contain the real or assumed names of some of the biggest Jew cads and rascals in England. Unfortunately almost every leading London club includes a number of impecunious men of social or political importance who are only too eager to obtain a

stock-gambling tip, or a guinea-pig directorship in some Jew-controlled company, by helping a Jew to membership. In Parliament the same persons are usually to be found opposing any legislation inimical to Jewish interests. A few years ago, a list of guinea-pig Peers was published, which included the name of nearly every venal bounder who had voted against the Bill introduced into the Lords a few months previously for dealing with the alien invasion of our country.

The anxiety of wealthy Semites to rub shoulders with Gentiles is so keen that failing to accomplish it in other ways, some spend part of their time each year on board the crack passenger steamships which ply between America and British ports. Their patronage is a cause of no end of embarrassment to those who have to decide where each passenger is to sit at the dining tables, as every Jew objects to sitting next to another Jew, and every Gentile who has ever heard a Jew feed objects to occupying a seat next to one. But it is extremely profitable to the steamship companies, as the presence of a few Jews at the dinner tables is estimated to diminish the quantity of food consumed fully fifty per cent. As an appetite-destroyer, the Semite is superior to the roughest sea.

The readiness of our wealthy Semites to forsake their ghettos and mingle with the indigenous inhabitants is not appreciated by the builders or the owners of high-class residential property in London. A road or neighbourhood in Hampstead, Brondesbury, St. John's Wood, or any other suburb, may be filled with a good class of residents, but as soon as the Jews discover this and begin to move in, the English begin to move out, and in due time it becomes known as a "nosery." Then the Jews themselves forsake it, and the neighbourhood having lost caste, the houses in it have to remain vacant, or be let at a reduced rental.

Nothing better illustrates the real character of our Semitic intruders than the little appreciation they show for any sacrifice a too great consideration for their feelings may inspire some kind-hearted person to make. If a house-owner risks the ruin of his property by



letting any of his houses to Jews; or if the principal of a high-class private school risks losing his English support by accepting Jewish pupils; or if a restaurant keeper risks the loss of his English customers by neglecting to discourage Jewish patronage, the Semites will not show a particle of gratitude. The house-owner will find that when his English tenants have been driven away the Jews will also leave; the school principal will find that when his English pupils have gone, the Jewish pupils will be withdrawn, and the restaurant keeper will find that by the time his English customers have left, his Jewish patronage has disappeared.

As the British people acquire a better knowledge of the Jewish nature, they will learn to show as little tenderness for Jewish susceptibilities as is shown in New York, in Berlin, and in Paris, where the Semites are excluded from most of the leading clubs and higher class private schools, and many of the better sort of restaurants, boarding-houses and hotels. This, of course, has nothing to do with their religion. Few Jews of the richer kind admit having any religion, although they think it is an excellent thing for their women to have, because they are fully aware that it is the only thing that prevents all the good-looking or wealthy Jewesses from marrying non-Jews. The assertions they make that the ill-will they incur is due to their religious belief, shows they recognise how repugnant anything that savours of religious proscription is to Christian people. The fact that the Jews are a religious body, as well as a distinct racial element, has in this country protected them from, rather than exposed them to, Christian ill-will. It is quite true that a dose of Christianity would do them considerable moral good, just as it has other races, but their refusal to accept our religion arouses no more resentment than does the refusal of the Mohammedans to accept it. I personally do not believe that any full-blooded Jew could be made into a genuine Christian, even though he were willing. I am convinced that if the Chosen Ones were all to be converted to Christianity they would corrupt and degrade it just as have the West

Indian negroes. Considering Christ Himself did not succeed in converting more than an insignificant number of the Jews, it seems a piece of presumption on the part of mere man to attempt it. I understand that the Society for converting the Semites is unable to make conversions at a lower expenditure than £1,000 per Jew. At this price a hundred Chinamen or Hindoos could be converted, and they would stay converted, not backslide the moment they got their pay. Even if Christian dislike were due to difference in religion, the Jew would have no right to whine, as he would be receiving only what he is accustomed to give so freely. In every country the influence exerted by the Jew is infidel, and anti-Christian. The growth of infidelity, and of the anti-religion mania in France, Germany, Hungary, Belgium, and other Continental nations is undoubtedly due to the many years control which the Semites have had of the Continental Press. In London practically the entire population, excepting the alien elements, is professedly Christian, nevertheless the Kosher section of the Press, comprising about four-fifths of the whole, is more or less openly atheistical and anti-Christian. In France so strongly anti-religious is the Press that a politician cannot enter a Church, or send his children to communion, without incurring its animosity. Had not the so-called Clerical Press, which consists of a few journals that are non-Kosher and non-infidel, came into existence, every politician in France who dared to proclaim himself a Christian would have been driven from public life. In adopting this anti-Christian attitude the Chosen People have hardly chosen a wise course, as they cannot be unaware that but for the humanitarian teachings of Christianity they would have long since been exterminated as completely as were the wolves that once infested Britain, or have been relegated to the unenviable position they occupy in Mohammedan lands. Although the inhabitants of Morocco, Persia, and Arabia are racially akin to the Jews, and like them have a bitter hatred of Christians, the Semites complain of being worse treated in those lands than in the countries of the despised Christian. If the

Jews hopes should ever be gratified by the entire world renouncing Christianity, they surely do not imagine they would be allowed to continue to plague the world. If they labour under this absurd delusion they are bound to have a cruel awakening, as with the conversion of the world to infidelity, the belief that they are the Almighty's Chosen People, who must not be molested on any account, would immediately vanish, and the resulting demand for rat-poison and other vermin exterminators would be enormous. Even now, many people who certainly do not hold infidel views, are forced to regard the simple method suggested as the only one likely to be effective in dealing with the Asiatic plague. If, after careful consideration, the British people decided to eliminate with rat poison the Yiddish ingrates, traitors, criminals, and harpies that pollute their country, it should not lie heavier on the National conscience, nor plunge the world into deeper woe than the wiping out with Maxims of the coffee-coloured warriors in the Soudan. The Boers are related to us by race and religion, but when they attacked us openly we very properly killed as many of them as we could. Yet a swarm of Asiatics, inferior in every respect to the Boers, who attack us secretly, are permitted to capture our Government and Press, and to prey on and plague our people without a single greasy hide being the worse for it. If I personally had to do any butchering, I would rather operate on 500 of these alien pests than one Boer. Whatever the Boers did, they never filled our cities with the dregs of other nations. They were brave, open foes, not cowardly, secret traitors.

It is the Jew's nature and race which render him objectionable, not his religion. He is barred from respectable Gentile society in New York, in Berlin, and in Paris, for exactly the same reason that a Hindoo is excluded from the Englishman's club in Calcutta—because he is an Asiatic, with all the repulsive characteristics of the people composing that division of the human family. Compared with other Asiatics, the Jew, thanks to the thin veneer of Caucasian civilisation he has acquired, and which is ever liable to rub off, does

not make a bad showing. Whilst not possessed of the courage of some Asiatic races, the immateriality of others, and the love of cleanliness of others, he is nevertheless a fair specimen of the Asiatic brand of man, and if he ever returns to his Asiatic home, he will probably evince the same capacity for self-government, and the same love of progress, tolerance, and personal freedom which other Asiatic breeds display. It is only when the Jew insists upon posing as an European, and being judged as an European, that one realises what an obnoxious creature he is, and how utterly out of place he is in an European country and in European society. His newspaper organs may flatter him by representing him as possessing all the moral and intellectual qualities of the European, but all the same he is an Asiatic, with all the Asiatic's habits, principles, prejudices, ideas and morals.

Persecution is no more responsible for these characteristics than are the tenets of the Roman religion for certain undesirable characteristics exhibited by Roman Catholic peoples. If anything has made the Asiatic or Jew what he is, it is perhaps the practice of polygamy. Just as the observance of celibacy by the clergy and religious of the Roman Church has produced moral and intellectual degeneracy among the Roman Catholic peoples by retarding the natural increase of their better elements, so the practice of polygamy has caused moral and intellectual degeneracy among Asiatic races by conducing to a more rapid increase of their worse elements. A Jew, like every other Asiatic, or Semite, is by descent a polygamist. The blood of thousands of polygamists and slave women putrifies in his veins. In non-Caucasian countries, such as Morocco, Tripoli, or Persia, he still practises polygamy, and with the same enthusiasm as his fellow Orientals. Now, among savages this may hasten the improvement of the race in certain directions, as the stronger and braver members, being likely to have a greater number of wives, are likely to transmit their qualities to a greater number of descendants. But among semi-civilized races, like the Asiatic, polygamy must necessarily have an opposite

effect, as in order to indulge in a harem, an Asiatic has to be a man of wealth, which in all non-Christian and non-Caucasian countries means an abnormal talent for lying, cheating and theft. Hence, the lying, cheating and thieving Asiatic who is correspondingly lascivious, leaves more descendants to inherit his qualities than the man to whom Nature has been less kind. It therefore follows that polygamy having always existed among Asiatics and Semites, the cunning, rapacious, lecherous, unscrupulous traits in their nature must have become developed to such a degree that it is doubtful whether they could ever be eradicated. Those Orientals not thus endowed must have been weeded out by starvation to such an extent that a Jew unblessed with the Asiatic nature is almost as rare as a pig without a pig's nature, or a wolf without a wolf's nature.

One need not listen to the conversation of a number of Jews in order to be able to realize what a polygamous breed they are. A study of the architectural style on which their women are constructed should be sufficient. Among polygamous nations, the women of refinement, sensibility, and immateriality could hardly be evolved. If such a woman were evolved, the strong aversion she would feel for the male biped who purchased her for a wife would preclude much likelihood of her having descendants to inherit her temperament. As a result, the woman of the harem-keeping breeds are noted for their animalism, sensuality and coarseness. Now, can anyone deny that these characteristics are not suggested in the bodily appearance of the average Jewess? If the Sultan of Morocco were to array the ladies of his harem in English clothes and to turn them loose in Maida Vale, would it be possible to distinguish their forms from those of the Jewesses who throng that thoroughfare?

## CHAPTER XVI.

*A Review of the More Admirable Traits of the Semites' Character—Their "Beautiful Home Life," as Viewed from the Outside—The Alleged Superior Virtue of Their Women—Their Greater Industry, and How it is Displayed—Their Sobriety.*

As in attempting to point out the various peculiarities of our Oriental invaders I want to avoid giving the slightest excuse for one-sidedness, I have decided to devote a chapter to a consideration of the more pleasing points of the Jewish character. I have been solemnly warned that if three-fourths of the matter in a book upon the Chosen People is not of a highly laudatory nature, and if the other fourth includes the slightest reflection upon the intelligence and morality of the Chosen Ones, the unfortunate writer renders himself liable to the grave charge of anti-Semitism, which brings down on his head the wrath of almost every daily journal in London. One may protest against the Anglophobia which rages with such virulence in the land where our English Sovereigns are coined, and only those London newspapers whose owners are afflicted with a more than ordinary craving for titles are likely to display any resentment; one may betray a certain amount of indignation at the unneighbourly behaviour of our absinth-poisoned neighbours across the Channel, and only those London journals which are in the habit of printing paid notices of French health resorts, and gambling-hells, will utter complaint; one may even remonstrate with our "Anglo-Saxon Kin" regarding the intense anti-British feeling they exhibit, and only those London newspapers which depend for existence on the patronage of Yankee nostrum swindlers, or whose proprietors have invested largely in American securities, will give signs of very deep annoyance; whilst one may blackguard wicked, anti-Semite Russia to his heart's content, and practically every daily journal in London will applaud. But the London Press will not tolerate the least show of resentment against its Yiddish friends.

Reville the British Government, vilify the British soldiers, and abuse the British people, and our daily Press will control its indignation without the least effort, but the moment anything uncomplimentary is said of our Asiatic conquerors, it begins to choke and splutter with rage.

It happens, however, that I am writing this little book only in the interests of the despised natives, and so without considering the awful fate which may befall me in the event of my becoming a victim to the above mentioned accusation, and without troubling myself about what our Kosher Press may say or think, I shall confine my review of the good points of the Jewish character to one chapter only. Having in mind the quantity of stuff the London Press publishes in praise and defence of the Yiddishites, it is reasonable to assume that the British public has had all the pro-Jew literature it yearns for, and will not consider any injustice is done our conquerors by my crowding the enumeration of their more desirable attributes into the small space mentioned.

Among the things they appear to think are greatly to their credit, and which prove their superiority to the native element, is their "beautiful home life." Any London newspaper hireling who should write an article upon the Jews, and so far forget himself as to omit any allusion to the beauty of their home life, would be immediately discharged, with little probability of obtaining employment elsewhere. Unfortunately the anxiety of our Yiddish guests to become personally and intimately acquainted with the home life of the English is not reciprocated in any marked degree, and so few Englishmen have ever been in a position which would enable them to ascertain just how beautiful the Jewish home life is. Whatever knowledge we possess of it not derived from Jewish sources, is due to the peculiar fondness for publicity which causes the Yiddish residents of Hampstead, Brondesbury, and St. John's Wood to leave their window blinds undrawn long after the front rooms of their houses are ablaze with light. Attracted by the loud talking which on a summer evening comes from the open windows of these houses, the passing

Englishman is occasionally tempted to glance within, where a number of persons are usually to be seen playing cards. Now, it is possible that a party of corpulent, cigar-smoking, loud-talking men, and over-dressed, bediamond women, gathered round a card-table presents a spectacle of entrancing domestic loveliness to the Oriental eye, but, unhappily, the English, as our Press is never tired of assuring us, are not an artistic people, and such a picture of Jewish home life appeals to the British sense of the beautiful with about as much effect as does a great bankrupt sale, or the interior of an East London Pawnshop, or any other picture of Jewish commercial life.

Along with this twaddle anent their beautiful home life, our conquerors are fond of spinning elevating yarns about the superior purity of their women. Now I would be the last to deny that an overwhelming majority of the Jewesses are as virtuous as an overwhelming majority of the women of other races, but I certainly do not admit that they are more so, and that the statements of the Jew and pro-Jew writers that unchastity exists only among Gentile women are correct. Some of the Jewish journals have on one or two occasions given offence to their readers by venturing to comment upon the remarkable number of young Jewish women in London who resort to the streets for a living. The editors of those journals are not without plenty of reason for this, as in the East End 75 per cent. of the street-walkers seem to be Jewesses, and in other parts of the Metropolis they have become so numerous as to almost outnumber the French women. The French residents of London affirm that these alleged French women are Jewesses. The Jews have often been described as the "unfortunate race," and they certainly do produce a tremendous swarm of them. Of the prostitutes convicted in one year at the Marlborough Street Police Court, 765 were foreigners, of whom, I venture to say, two-thirds were of the same racial origin as the Madam D'Angeley, whose arrest threw our Press into such a frenzy of indignation, and subjected the police and the Marlborough Street Judge to such a deluge of



blackguardism. I am informed that as keepers of disorderly houses the daughters of Israel are equally numerous, not only in London, but in American and Continental cities. At an enquiry held in New York some years ago, into charges of blackmailing law-breakers brought against the New York police, a dozen or more bawdy-house keepers were summoned as witnesses, everyone of whom, it was remarked, was a Jewess. Now, in view of the prominence of the daughters of Israel in this horrible business, it is hard to believe that as a race they are more virtuous than our English women.

Another trait in the Jew's character which only a depraved anti-Semite would refuse to admire is their wonderful industry. Their anxiety to become financiers and capitalists is so keen that they show little inclination to indulge in idle sloth. An indolent people would not keep their tobacco shops and their sweating dens in operation seven days a week, and 365 days a year. It is only the lazy English native who seizes on a Bank Holiday, or the Sabbath, or an early closing movement, as an excuse for rest and recreation. Jewish industry may not be evidenced by the construction of great engineering works, the cultivation of vast areas of land, nor the existence of splendid architectural triumphs; but one may find hundreds of bogus companies, innumeral loan agencies, thousands of pawnshops, and scores of blackmailing newspapers, to bear witness to it.

But what our imported superiors are prouder of than anything else, is their general sobriety. They apparently think that nothing so thoroughly proves their immense superiority to the subject race as the little drunkenness which prevails among them. I readily admit that in this respect they are decidedly superior to the slum-dwelling class of English, and that they are even not inferior to the Japanese, Chinese, Hindoos, and other Asiatics. It is a pity they cannot be equally moderate in the matter of food and dress, as the state of helpless obesity they fall into early in life, and the showy raiment in which they array themselves, indicate that their love of moderation is confined entirely to the drink they consume.

## CHAPTER XVII.

*How the London Press has Become Subject to the Jews—Semitic Competition Tends to Eliminate the Honest and Patriotic Journals—Suppression and Garbling of News in the Interests of Our Mangy Imports—Relative Importance Attached by London Editors to British and Yiddish Questions—Why Our Kosher Press Slops Over with Love for the Bogus Anglo-Saxons in the States, whilst Showing Enmity to the Genuine Anglo-Saxons in the Colonies—Its Conversion to Imperialism and the Particular Brand of Imperialism it Now Reeks With.*

ONE of the difficulties encountered in getting our rulers to tackle the alien immigration plague is caused by the open or secret opposition of the London Press, which is largely dominated by, and dependent for its existence on Jews. At the present time not very far from half the daily, the Sunday, and the political weekly journals of London are owned or partly owned by our Asiatic invaders, and hence nothing but the bitterest opposition to restrictive legislation can be expected from them, and the politicians who act as their puppets. The non-Jew-owned newspapers of the Metropolis, that is those which are owned or edited by Scotchmen, Irishmen, Welshmen, and "Englishmen," are afraid to assume any attitude which would deprive them of Jewish advertisement patronage, as without this patronage, which, in the case of some journals, amounts to more than a third of the whole, very few of them could manage to exist. In making this statement I regret I cannot exclude the religious Press, as with few exceptions, such as the *Church Times* and the *Guardian*, the journals composing this portion of the Press are largely dependent on the patronage of foreign advertisement swindlers for existence. In fact, one publication, which poses as a Nonconformist organ, and is owned, I understand, by a "converted Jew," relies almost entirely on the swindling aliens for support. For the above-mentioned reasons, the movement for dealing with the

imported plague will, and in fact does, receive more opposition than support from even those newspapers whose proprietors claim to be British.

The English Press is becoming as completely subject to the Semites as is the Press of Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, and France. Excepting the few so-called anti-Semite journals which have come into existence in the course of the last few years, practically all the big newspapers of the principal Continental nations, and all the companies engaged in gathering and transmitting news, are in Jewish hands. Now that the Semitic domination of our own Press is as complete, it is a question whether we do not need the same laws restraining the liberty of the Press which the Continental people have found necessary to keep their Jew-captured Press in order. The Jews and their Celtic creatures who control English newspapers have scarcely shown more inclination to conduct them honestly and loyally, and in the interests of the country they are published in than do the Jewish owners of French and German papers.

One reason for the rapidity with which the Semites are securing possession of our Press, is to be found in the willingness of the Jew publisher to insert fraudulent advertisements. As a considerable proportion of the large space-filling announcements are of this character, it is easy to realize the advantage this gives him over the more scrupulous publisher. His English competitor has to be equally unscrupulous or retire from business. Hence, English-owned newspapers which survive Jewish competition must necessarily be as lacking in principle as the Jew-captured publications.

Another reason for Jewish success in the newspaper-making business is to be found in the custom which prevails among Jew advertisers of favouring the Jew-owned journals. About a third of the big general advertisers are Jews or Jew-controlled firms, and you seldom see a Jew-owned newspaper, never mind how few readers it may possess, which does not contain the announcements of all the nostrum-mongers, brummagem-jewellery vendors, company promoters, and "free gold watch"

swindlers of the Yiddish breed. In return for this favouritism the Jew publisher usually grants his advertising tribesmen a specially low price for the space he uses, and so the freemasonry is made profitable to both.

So far as the interests of the mere British are concerned, it does not matter whether the London Press is entirely controlled by the Yiddishites, or by the gang of English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish cosmopolitans that now control a portion of it. Both portions of the Press are about equally loyal to the Wandering Tribe, and on every question wherein Jew and British interests conflict, may be depended upon to range themselves on the alien side.

With the exception of the one or two papers which make a slight effort to pander to the prejudices of the native element, all the London dailies and a majority of the political weeklies are ready to oppose any legislation, never mind how necessary and beneficial to this country, which is unfavourable to Jewish interests. The factory acts, the Shop Assistants' Seats Bill, the usury legislation, and the law relating to the formation of new companies, were all opposed or unsupported by a large majority of the London newspapers. Almost all the London dailies are also ready to suppress or garble any news likely to arouse public opinion to the urgency of legislation inimical to Jewish interests. The manner in which they are in the habit of mutilating or altogether omitting the reports of speeches made in Parliament upon the alien immigration evil is an instance of this. The desperate efforts they make to omit from their news columns anything which would indicate the extraordinary prominence of the Semites in the viler forms of crime is another instance. A fair example of the latter was furnished a few years ago, by the care with which all the London dailies, except three, omitted any reference to a memorial which the jury at the close of the Clerkenwell Sessions presented to the Chairman, Mr. McConnell, K.C., respecting the number of aliens among the convicted prisoners. The calendar included no less than 25 per cent. of these imports, almost all

Jews. In this memorial the jurors, through their foreman, expressed their surprise at the large proportion of cases in which foreigners were concerned, and they trusted that the time was not far distant when Parliament would put some check upon the influx of aliens into this country.

Not long after His Lordship, in sentencing two newly arrived Jews for burglary, observed "that recently foreign criminals had landed in hundreds in London, and upon arrival here they immediately, it seemed from facts disclosed in court, formed themselves into gangs, who, whilst usually living in the East-end, migrate to the West-end and suburbs of London, where they carried on systematic series of burglaries. Many cases of this character had been tried of late."

These interesting remarks were reported in about as many London daily newspapers as gave publicity to the jury's memorial, but the anxiety displayed to counteract any stimulating effect they might have on the movement for checking the alien inflow, indicated that the conductors of some of these journals could scarcely have been unaware of their utterance. The encyclopedia peddlers of Printing - House Square appeared especially worried. Realizing apparently that such legislation would tend not only to lessen the supply of shareholders, readers, and company - promoting advertisement patrons, but to retard the growth of the Industrial Freedom League and allied organizations, their newspaper organ published a long leading article the day after strongly condemning the alien restriction movement, and declaring that the case for legislation intended to shut out the Russian, Polish and Roumanian Jews is weak. "The pauper alien," it said, "is not a pauper, but he is industrious, frugal, and penurious." As a positive proof of all this, some statements made by an East-end Jew, named Lewis, were quoted, but quite inadvertently, of course, credited to an Anglican clergyman. This habit of attributing something one person has said or written to another person is apparently one which the great encyclopedia organ will never get the better of. Yet it has been a rather expensive habit.

If it had not inadvertently ascribed the effusions of a certain Mr. Pigott to a certain Mr. Parnell, it is possible that those touching appeals to buy its encyclopedias would have never adorned its columns.

But the finest example of the extreme subservience of the London daily Press to our Yiddish conquerors, is furnished by the manner in which it discussed and reported the Dreyfus case.

Scores of innocent Englishmen in the United States have been sent to prison without receiving any fairer trial than the whining Jew Captain obtained, and many Englishmen living in the States have taken the trouble to supply the leading London papers with evidence of this, but their editors had no space to devote to the wrongs of mere Englishmen. But for several months there was scarcely an issue of a London morning paper which did not contain from one or two columns to one or two pages of matter about the Dreyfus affair. Not content with publishing every stupid lie the Jew Captain's friends could invent, and with reviling every Frenchman who did not proclaim his belief in Dreyfus's innocence, some of these precious sheets went so far as to threaten the French nation with British ill-will and even war. Frenchmen may encroach on our territories, molest our fellow citizens, and employ every other means to embarrass our Government and annoy our country, and these newspaper renegades will preserve a philosophic calm, but the moment the sacred person of a Jew is profaned, they begin to froth at the mouth, and France is notified that she may expect an early manifestation of British disapproval. It is very significant that with scarcely an exception all the more enthusiastic Dreyfus organs on the Continent subsequently became strong pro-Boer organs.

A considerable amount of actual interest was, of course, taken by the British public in the Dreyfus affair, but this was no reason for London newspapers devoting ten times the space to it which they would give to a subject, no matter how important, which concerns the interests of Britishmen. All the time they were daily printing pages of stuff about Dreyfus, they were

receiving hundred of letters imploring them to give publicity to the deplorable condition of our army, and to the equally deplorable state into which our navy was sinking under the management of a German Jew financier. But the London editors had no room for correspondence upon such unimportant subjects as these, and so the British people never knew anything was wrong until a few months after they perused the dispatches anent the various "regretable incidents" in South Africa.

The fact that the Dreyfus affair created a lot of excitement on the other side of the Channel does not furnish a reason for the extraordinary attention it received from the London Press. The trial in Berlin some time after of a Jew banker who had used the enormous fortune he had amassed by swindling, in the corruption of girl children and in bribing the police caused quite as much excitement in Germany as did the Dreyfus affair in France, but scarcely a London newspaper contained even a reference to the matter.

The London daily newspapers observed an equally profound silence when furnished with evidence that a Scandinavian, named Adolf Beck, had been arrested in London and sent to penal servitude for a crime committed by a Jewish rascal who called himself John Smith. If Beck had been the rascal, and the Jew sent to prison, every newspaper in London would have howled until he was released, but as it was, the unfortunate Scandinavian served his term without a word of protest from any London daily journal.

While our Press remains largely under the domination of cosmopolitan money-pigs, it is useless to expect it to show interest in any matter which does not concern the welfare of our alien conquerors. The callousness with which it regards the rapid decay of our agricultural industry is an example of its indifference to questions which affect the mere British. If the ready-made clothing business, second-hand furniture business, company - promoting business, cigar - making business, bill - discounting business, or any other business in which our conquerors are prominent were threatened

with destruction, every newspaper in London would be bellowing for remedial legislation, but as British agriculture is followed only by the despised natives, every farmer in England, Ireland, and Scotland may become bankrupt for all our Press cares. Now the imports, other than those from our own Colonies, against which our farmers have to compete, come from the United States, Germany, Russia, France, and other countries which show the bitterest animosity towards Great Britain. The recognition of this fact has led to a movement for imposing a duty on their products.\* This would render them less prosperous and arrogant, add to our revenue, prevent the ruin of our farming class, and by increasing the prosperity of India and our Colonies, enable them to purchase more of our manufactured goods, which would compensate our own urban and manufacturing class for the slight increase which would thereby be caused in the cost of food. But the imposition of a duty on foreign food products would lower the price of the shares in the American railways, pork-factories, stock-yards, and other foreign enterprises many of our newspaper-owning money-bags are accustomed to invest in; and it would also injure the business of the American and other foreign firms of importers in England, compelling them to curtail their advertising expenditure. For these reasons the movement incurs nothing but secret or open opposition from the Jews, Yankees, and Celts of the London Press.

In all this the London Press is, of course, only following its disloyal traditions. In the past, as at the present, it could always be depended on to treat every subject which concerns the welfare of the British people from the alien or renegade standpoint.

A few decades ago practically every newspaper in London, from the *Times* up, was quite willing that the colonies should sever their connection with the mother country. Since then, our newspaper owners, having discovered that the Little Englander element in our

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\* Since this was written and first published the movement has become a rather formidable one.



population is largely confined to the foreign quarters of London have become converts to Imperialism. This is extremely unfortunate, as their advocacy in the past of Little Englandism did the cause of Imperialism far less harm than does their present championship of it. The fact is the fat-witted plutocrats who have captured our daily Press have not the faintest idea what the Imperial instinct of the British people is. Not being, excepting in a few instances, of the English breed, they and the mercenary boobies who do their editing cannot understand the pride Englishmen feel in the spread of the English language, laws, race, and civilization. To them an extension of British territory means nothing more than a new field for investment. Providing the safety of their investments in the new territory is assured, they do not care whether it is colonized by British or by Hottentots.

The sort of Imperialism with which our Press is now saturated is well shown by its enthusiastic endorsement of the action of the Government in vetoing the acts of the various colonial Parliaments restricting the influx of Japanese, Hindoo, and Chinese coolies. This action of the home Government is naturally much resented by the colonials, who, if willing to have their territories flooded with cheap Oriental labour, would have so little British race feeling that they could scarcely have any strong desire to remain citizens of our British Empire. Because the home Government is so indifferent to the interests of our race as to allow our country to be deluged with unassimilative and obnoxious Orientals, it has no right to expect the people and governments of our colonies to be equally indifferent. The fact that the men of our breed in British Columbia, Natal, and Queensland, are anxious to preserve their countries for the exclusive use of Britishmen is an evidence of their loyalty to their race. It is this racial loyalty, not the distribution of titles among the flunkey element in the colonies, nor the existence of any loyalty among the colonials to our Teutonic ruler; which keeps them British citizens. When the British colonists become cosmopolitan rather than Anglo-Saxon in sentiment, and humanitarian

rather than patriotic in spirit, they will no longer have a desire to remain British colonists.

The inability of the London Press to sympathise with the colonists in their desire to keep their countries for the exclusive use of Anglo-Saxons shows how deep is the Anglo-Saxon race feeling with which, when referring to the mongrel inhabitants of the United States, they are wont to slop over. It is amusing to note that Anglo-Saxon race sentiment never stirs the hearts of our newspaper conductors, except when whining to a people the majority of whom are not Anglo-Saxon.

Colonials living in London very justly complain that, with not more than two or three exceptions, our daily journals continually endeavour to disparage and injure the colonies, and to alienate them as much as possible from the mother country. Like the Jew who became prime minister of Great Britain, the London papers, notwithstanding their pretended conversion to Imperialism, evidently regard the colonies as mill-stones round the neck of the British nation, and are anxious that the silken cord that binds them to the Homeland should be severed. For this reason apparently they try their utmost to discourage British emigration to the Britains beyond the seas, by representing them to be in a condition which renders employment in them hard to obtain. In the United States, where entire States and cities have become flooded with the servile labour of Polish, Russian, Italian and Hungarian peasants, the chance of a British emigrant securing profitable employment is far more remote, but nothing ever appears in our reptile Press warning Britishmen against emigrating to the land whence the swindling advertisement patron comes. Consequently, a majority of the English crowded out of their own land by the alien influx go to foreign and hostile shores, and so are lost to the Empire forever.

Another indication of the sort of Imperialism with which our newspaper-owning bounders are imbued was afforded by their blackguardly attacks on the Governor of Jamaica when, at the time of the earthquake, he protested against the action of the American Admiral in

responding to the request of the Jew and Yankee traitors, who have secured possession of most of the property and the newspapers in Kingston, by landing his marines there. It is significant that the only London daily newspaper which refused to join in the attack was a few weeks after purchased by one of the brood of Irish cosmopolitans who control the journals, which next to the Jew-owned *Telegraph*, Messrs. Hooper and Walter's *Times*, and the Scotch professor's racing paper, were the most virulent in denouncing the patriotic British Governor's action.

There is only one thing in connection with the Colonies which seems to arouse the enthusiasm of the London Kosher Press, and that is the prospect of our squeezing more money out of them. Australia alone has annually to remit to London interest on £300,000,000 of British capital invested there. Yet our newspaper money-pigs are not satisfied. If the Australians could be induced to fork over a certain sum each year for the up-keep of the Imperial navy, a halfpenny might be knocked off the income-tax. So for years the money-pigs have been whining to the Antipodeans to contribute, not to the support of a local Australian fleet, which would be manned by Australians, stationed in Australian waters, and likely to appeal to Australian pride and patriotism—but to the support of the British navy. In their ignorance, the Australians naturally regard these cadging appeals as representing the sentiment of the British people, and in view of this, I venture to prophesy that if the London Press continues to be edited and owned by the creatures that at present make it stink, and if the colonials continue to regard it as reflecting the opinions and desires of the British public, they will eventually be moved to sever relations with us in sheer disgust.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

*The Pro-Foreignism of London Newspaper-Owners—Why They Object to Employing Englishmen as Editors and Correspondents—The Aliens and Celts have no Scruples or Patriotism—Cause of the London Press's Pro-British Attitude in Relation to the Boer War—The Mine Magnates Terms Seemed Better than those Offered by the Kruger Oligarchy—Why the War Failed to Turn Out the Good Spec. Anticipated—Disappointed "Patriots."*

THE foreign leanings and total lack of patriotism which, with but few exceptions, characterize the owners of the London dailies is made very evident by their inability to find English journalists sufficiently lacking in honesty, self respect and patriotism to do their editorial work. This, I suppose, accounts for the necessity many of them are under of importing journalistic riff-raff from other countries. In the past they found plenty of the right material among the Fenians who flocked to England from the Sister Isle. These persons, however, now usually betake themselves to the United States and find equally congenial employment on the anti-British newspapers of the American cities, and hence, the London newspaper proprietor has to largely depend upon Jews, Americans, and Scotch and Welsh renegades to do his dirty work. With regard to the Jews and Americans, they are, of course, aliens, and cannot be expected to show any loyalty to Britain, or the British. Considering the class they belong to, the same may be said of the Scots and the Welshmen. There can never be any ill-feeling in England towards Scotchmen and Welshmen as such. If any such feeling did exist, I should be the last to give it expression, as like most other persons of London birth and ancestry, I have considerable Scotch and Welsh blood in my own veins. The more Scotchmen and Welshmen we have here the better, but the scurvy mercenaries employed by the greedy cosmopolitans who have captured the principal portion of the London Press would be as good riddance

to England as they are to Scotland and Wales. These two countries are suffering from the influx of alien undesirables just as is England. The Jew companies who have got control of so many Welsh mines, import Italians, Slavs, and even negroes to work in them in swarms, whilst Scotland, which sends out 40,000 emigrants each year, now contains entire villages populated with half-civilised Italian, Hungarian and Slavonic blacklegs, imported by the Jew money-pigs, who have got their claws on so many Scotch mines, to fill the place of the native miners. But no protest ever appears in any leading Scotch or Welsh newspaper against this, and we are, therefore, forced to conclude that the Scotch and Welsh journalists have no more patriotism and loyalty than the Scotch and Welsh politicians. Now men indifferent to the interests of their own land and race are not likely to show much regard for the land of their adoption, and it is, therefore, not strange that the Scotch and Welsh pressmen who forsake their own countries and sell themselves to London newspaper owners should be as generally undesirable as the Jew-controlled Scotch and Welsh politicians who represent English constituencies in the House of Commons.

During the Boer war a considerable amount of stuff was printed in the London Press concerning the courage and honesty of this editor, or that editor, in sacrificing his position, rather than his principles, but the fact is no such sacrifice was ever made. The London editor is not built that way. Before indulging in such a weakness, he would have to get a different kind of gizzard. It is true that a couple of pro-Boer editors had to "chuck their jobs," not on account of their enthusiastic pro-Boerism, or their ardent anti-Britishism, but because of the decrease in their newspapers' circulation when their principles inspire them to publish slanders on our troops and to express too openly their sympathy for our enemies. Now, the adoption by an editor of any policy which has this deplorable result is regarded by a London newspaper proprietor as an unpardonable offence, which can only be expiated by the filling up of a resignation form. So without being afforded an

opportunity of sacrificing their principles the two pro-Boer editors had to get out. It is also true that, at least, one anti-Boer editor shared the same fate. This patriot had been in charge of a Jew-owned newspaper which he edited with such careful regard for Yiddish interests and prejudices—his indignation over the alien restriction movement was something awful to contemplate—that it was entitled to be regarded as the most loyal Kosher organ in London. When the war started, and through some tactical error he was led to take the British side, his readers' sympathies for our enemies were so keen that even his pro-Semitism did not prevent them from transferring their patronage to the pro-Boer sheets. The consequence was that when a change of ownership took place the circulation of the paper was in the same healthy condition as that of a dead donkey, and the new pack of cosmopolitans that came into possession did not try to tempt him to indulge in any sacrifice of principles, they did not wear themselves out in urging him to stay: they merely intimated that a glorious opportunity was open to him of fighting the Boers with weapons as dangerous, if not as terrifying as a number 12, double-action, two-thousand horse-power mouth.

Whether he be imported or home grown, the editor of a London daily journal can hardly be blamed for being such. Nature intended him to be a footman or a butler, but if he is able to earn more money by hiring himself to some rich newspaper-owning cad, why shouldn't he? If the editor of every daily paper in the Metropolis was to throw up his job to-morrow, there are plenty of other Scotch, Welsh, English, Jew, and American menials who would be willing to take his place. After all, the London editor does not do more grovelling and toadying, nor sacrifice more of his manhood in earning his wages than does his master in earning his title. As to the London editor's lack of loyalty to the country he lives in, why should we expect him to be loyal more than any other menial? Loyalty and patriotism are no more to be expected from the editor of a London daily journal than from an Italian

waiter, a German barber, or a French valet. So let us not condemn the London editor for being a London editor. The person who should be condemned and be blackballed at every decent club, and excluded from respectable English society everywhere, is the money-grubbing traitor who employs him.

Another indication of the partiality of the London Daily Press for everything foreign is to be found in the class of play, book, and newspaper writers it is accustomed to "boom." Whilst ignoring or disparaging purely British and patriotic writers, like Rudyard Kipling, Rider Haggard, and Sir Conan Doyle, it misses no opportunity of puffing those of alien origin and sympathies. Some time ago I made a note of the "English" writers whose names were mentioned oftenest in the course of one week in a halfpenny evening newspaper. Two of these oft-mentioned ones were a Mr. Pinero, and a Mr. Sutro, manufacturers of plays exposing the wickedness of English Society, the lofty position they occupy in English Society qualifying them, of course, to write as authorities. Two of the others consisted of a Mr. Zangwill and a Mr. Max Beerbohm, both of whom, I believe, write chiefly in the Yiddish jargon. Two others were a Mr. Emil Riche, a native of Hungary, and a Mr. George R. Sims, a person of Semitic appearance and Portuguese extraction, who is the inventor, advertiser, and vendor of a nostrum for curing baldness. Two others were the Irishmen, T. P. O'Connor and George Bernard Shaw, both of whom have made large fortunes out of the people for whom, when among their compatriots, they profess such violent hatred.

Evidence equally suggestive of the intense anti-British and pro-foreign feeling with which the majority of our daily newspaper owners are imbued is afforded by their rule of never engaging Englishmen as correspondents in the principal foreign countries when they can get aliens. In Continental cities these correspondents are invariably Jews, whilst in New York they are generally Americans. The result is that almost all our information concerning matters occurring abroad is furnished by more or less hostile foreigners.

The reason Englishmen are not deemed fitted to supply the London newspapers with reports of foreign happenings lies in their unwillingness to suppress information which they may consider their countrymen should be put into possession of, and to their objection to transmitting news of interest to the alien elements in London, rather than to the British people. The Englishman acting as correspondent insists on sending important news regardless of the offence its publication may give to the Jews, Americans, and other aliens the newspaper he represents may cater for, or be owned by, and he manifests a disinclination to send reports of events in which his countrymen are not interested. Then, if he is stationed in New York, he may occasionally refer to the anti-British feeling existing there, which, if published, has a tendency to diminish the price of the American brewery shares or railway bonds his employer may own.

If any of my readers desire to obtain an idea of the extent to which foreign news is doctored or suppressed by the correspondents and editors of London dailies, let them examine a copy of any leading American, French, or German journal. I do not hesitate to say that they will find a dozen or more items of news in it far more interesting to the average Englishmen than the stuff transmitted by these Jew and Yankee "news" senders.

Since the earlier editions of this book were issued I have been asked how, if the bulk of the London Daily Press is as foreign and anti-national as I have described, I am able to account for its pro-British attitude during the Boer war. Now, does anyone believe that this attitude was inspired by loyalty and patriotism? If it had not been to the interests of the Yiddish owners of the Rand mines that the Transvaal should come under British control, is it likely that everything but the certainty of rival papers being started would have deterred the principal portion of the London Daily and Political Weekly Press from being as pro-Boer as the one or two sheets that depend entirely on London's foreign elements for readers, and which the mine magnates did not consider worth magnetizing. If the magnates had not



been able to offer, what was then assumed to be, more favourable terms than Dr. Leyds, would not 75 per cent. of the London dailies and political weeklies have bellowed for the government to back down as loudly as they did when during the Venezulean trouble the prospect of war with the States threatened the safety of their owners' American investments, and the interests of the Yankee patrons of their advertisement columns.

After the war, the proprietors of some of those alleged patriotic journals behaved as though they had a serious grievance against their mine-owning pals. They evidently considered that in taking the British side in the war, they were the victims of a regrettable incident. They admitted that Leyds did not even pretend to offer such advantageous terms as the "big houses," but as he was ready to pay in cash they nevertheless regretted that they were dissuaded from accepting his terms and pocketing some of the boodle Oom Paul eloped with.

It is true that the circulation of their papers would have suffered had they sold out to the other side, but they would have been more than compensated for any loss this might have involved by the increased patronage of the Jew and other foreign advertisers. It appears that the manner in which the magnates did their magnetizing was this: when the Jew-owned Press of Johannesburg and Pretoria had inflamed Boer feeling against this country to such an extent as to render war a certainty, the London newspaper-owners, whose patriotism needed pecuniary stimulus, were allowed to purchase blocks of shares in certain mining companies at considerably below the market price. It was, of course, supposed that within a week or two after the war started these prices would double. Owing, however, to the various "regrettable incidents," this anticipated rise failed to come off, and the purchasers, unable to hold the shares any longer, were forced to sell at a loss. The moment the war was over the "patriots" demanded cash compensation for this loss, and a certain price per column for the patriotism they exuded during the war. But the "big-houses" hardly regarded the

idea with enthusiasm. They replied: "Whilst you lost on the original deal, you made this good, and obtained further reward by your subsequent speculations when, by representing the British cause as hopeless, you were enabled to purchase 'Kaffirs' cheap, and then by publishing special cable reports of imaginary British victories and wholesale Boer surrenders you sold at big profits." The patriots' rejoinder was an indignant denial. They declared the market responded so slightly to any "news" but the official dispatches that they were unable to make enough to cover expenses. As a result of this misunderstanding, the relations between the two gangs of "patriots" became somewhat strained, and when the magnates gave the signal for starting the carefully planned agitation for the non-taxation of the mines, the restriction of British immigration into the new colonies, and the introduction of Chinese coolie labour, several London papers at first refused to toe the mark, and even ventured to suggest that gold mines paying interest on their capital of 300 per cent. could afford to employ white labour; but eventually peace was restored, and an arrangement was made satisfactory and profitable to both sides.

There was another consideration that perhaps influenced the London Press in the pro-English attitude it assumed towards the war. This was the certainty that an expensive war would result in the suspension of the Sinking Fund, and an increase in the National Debt.

British statesmen of the non-Kosher sort fully realize that the population of the United States, Russia, and other countries of enormous area with which we may be at war some day must continue to increase so fast that within a few decades the population of the United Kingdom will be relatively insignificant. Nevertheless, if by then we have got rid of our huge National Debt, we shall still be able to put up a pretty good fight, owing to the ease with which we could raise the needful. These British statesmen have therefore favoured as rapid reduction of the debt as possible, as they well know that the vast stream of money from interest on foreign investments flowing into British

pockets from abroad is not likely to continue indefinitely, as many of the debtor nations, such as the United States and the South American revolties, recognizing the impossibility of their ever repaying the huge sums they have borrowed, will sooner or later repudiate their financial obligations and confiscate the foreign-owned property within their borders.

But the Jew oof-pigs, both of this country and abroad, are accustomed to invest their plunder in British Consols, and, hence, for years prior to the Boer war their London organs had been bitterly attacking a policy which rendered the investment of money in British Consols difficult and unremunerative. In the years following Waterloo, the British Government, not then being controlled by Semitic financiers, made greater annual reductions in the National Debt than it is now doing, notwithstanding that the charges on it were twice as much as they amounted to before the South African trouble, and our population was but a third of what it now is, and the wealth of the country not a tenth. Yet, for years prior to the Boer War, our Kosher Press had been asserting that the British taxpayer was groaning under the heavy taxation the rapid reduction of the debt made necessary. It is very significant that whenever the London Press is engaged in the dirty work of its Yiddish masters, it invariably professes to be inspired by solicitude for the British tax-payers' interests, but when the Government published a return showing that our alien prison population costs the British tax-payer £30,000 a year, this concern of our Kosher Press for the tax-payer's interests was so deep that not a reference to the return was allowed to appear in its columns. All this indicates the amount of interest the Jews take in the future of the country he inflicts himself on.

If we should ever be engaged in a life or death struggle with a first-class Power or Powers, our Yiddish harpies will remove their leprous carcasses from these islands with the promptitude displayed by the Semites who have happened to live in other countries that have encountered stormy weather. Hence, the

necessity of Great Britan preparing for any rough times that may be ahead does not appeal to our Yiddish vampires. It is, therefore, not surprising that their Press should have welcomed as a Heaven-sent blessing a war that not only caused the suspension of the Sinking Fund, but the issue of £150,000,000 of Consuls for Jew money-pigs to invest their booty in.

## CHAPTER XIX.

*How Our Fourth Estate Owners Make Their Money—The Publication of Advertisements of Yankee Nostrum Vendors and Yiddish "Free Gratis" Philanthropists—Why so Many London Newspapers have the Largest Circulation—Other Tricks of the Trade—Misleading Posters—Why Patriotic and More "Squeamish" Journals are not Started to Compete with the Present Publications.*

For the reason explained in a preceding chapter Jewish competition in the newspaper publishing trade tends to eliminate those newspapers conducted on honest lines. The *Daily Telegraph* apparently recognizes this, as in a leading article it said:—"In works on currency there will be found an account of Gresham's Law, which proves that bad money drives good money out of the country. It is quite obvious that the same principle is likely to apply in journalism; the less squeamish have a distinct advantage over the more squeamish." The same principle certainly does apply, and hence, wherever, as in London, there has been much Semitic competition, comparatively few honest and patriotic newspapers are left, and the general venality and disloyalty of the newspaper-owning gang are made evident in many ways.

The publication of fraudulent advertisements I have already alluded to. Thanks to Jew competition the number of daily, Sunday, weekly and provincial journals which refuse to insert announcements of this character is now extremely small. So dependent have the majority of the London dailies become upon the swindling advertisement for existence that they display no little resentment at any officious action which results in their revenue from this source being lessened. The extraordinary unpopularity the *Pall Mall Gazette* acquired several years ago, by its grave breach of professional etiquette in destroying the business of a certain liberal patron of its contemporaries' advertisement columns, has not entirely vanished yet. When some time after, the editor responsible for this grave breach was com-

pelled, as a result of his pro-British attitude during the Venezuela dispute, to resign his editorship, the satisfaction of the London Daily Press was very apparent.

Another way the owners of the Metropolitan daily and weekly journals have of demonstrating their lack of squeamishness is by the misleading, and, in many cases, absolutely false circulation statements they issue. Here are the circulation statements which have been issued in the course of the past few years by the London papers that are accustomed to publish circulation statements:—

*Daily Telegraph*.—Largest circulation in the world.

*The Standard*.—The leading daily newspaper. Largest circulation.

*Daily News*.—Largest circulation of any Liberal paper in the world.

*Morning Leader*.—Circulation double that of any halfpenny morning paper except one.

*The Star*.—Largest circulation in the Kingdom.

*Daily Chronicle*.—Has a larger circulation than any other Liberal morning newspaper, or any penny daily journal in the Kingdom.

*Lloyd's Newspaper*.—Circulation probably equal to the combined sale of all the other weeklies. Three times the circulation of any other weekly paper.

*Daily Express*.—In four months attained a circulation greater, with only one exception, than that of any other morning paper in the Kingdom.

*Financial News*.—Circulation larger than all the other financial papers in England combined.

*Reynold's Newspaper*.—More than 2,000,000 readers. A greater circulation than all the other Democratic journals in the Empire combined.

*Weekly Dispatch*.—Read and enjoyed by millions.

*Evening News*.—Its circulation is greater than all other evening newspaper combined.

*The Times*.—With the exception of one half-penny morning paper, the *Times* probably has a greater number of readers than any other paper.

*Daily Mail*.—Circulation five times as large as that of any penny London morning journal.

*Morning Post*.—Best circulation.

*Daily Mirror*.—The morning journal with the second largest net sale.

*People*.—Millions of readers every week.

*Tribune*.—The circulation of the *Tribune* is daily increasing in number and influence.

It will be observed that several of these papers must have a larger circulation, or must have had, when the statements were published, than any other paper, or else a proprietor that suffers from the lack of squeamishness the *Telegraph* referred to.

The paper mentioned informs us that it has the largest circulation in the world. Considering the pages of valuable space the *Telegraph* is wont to devote to unsavoury divorce suits, this claim may seem a very reasonable one, but with such an enormous sale, it is strange that it does not charge as high a price for its advertisement space as its less squeamish contemporaries are able to secure. A certain halfpenny sheet is able to obtain about a hundred pounds for a couple of columns of its space, whereas during one year the same amount of space in the *Telegraph* was, on more than a dozen occasions, sold to a certain Jewish cure-all vendor, notorious for his hatred and contempt of the country which shelters him, at less than a fifth of that price. But perhaps that price was an exceptionally low one, and granted for patriotic and philanthropic reasons. The Yiddish scientist who, within the pure and wholesome purlieus of Whitechapel, conducts a "sovereign cure" factory, naturally expects his newspaper-owning tribesman to meet him half way in his efforts to make his wares known to suffering humanity.

The *Standard* modestly calls itself the leading daily newspaper, and only claims to have the largest circulation. This must mean a sale of something over a million copies a day. I hope the *Standard's* owners will not object to my putting its output at that low figure. I scarcely believe its circulation can far exceed the

million mark. I am, of course, prepared to be convinced that it reaches two millions, but I should first like to be informed where the one million copies go. Is it possible that the extraordinary reputation for heaviness the *Standard* enjoys, inspires the Yiddish shopkeeper to use them for wrapping paper! No, the million copies must surely be devoted to a nobler purpose than that. Perhaps the housekeepers of England purchase them to lay under their carpets. If that is their glorious destiny, I hope the *Standard* will never cease publication, as I am confident that throughout the entire length and breadth of the British Empire there is not a great daily newspaper possessed of the largest circulation, more suitable for putting under carpets than the *Standard*, its soporific properties rendering it particularly adapted for bed-room uses.

A rusty old tin sign which adorns the wall of a beer house in the Edgware Road gives publicity to the fact that the *Daily News* has the largest circulation of any Liberal newspaper in the world. The sign was, I believe, put up when the *Daily News* was the property of "Meester" Oppenheim, Lord "Vandsvert," and other "batriots." When Mr. George Cadbury and a gentleman of the fine old historic English name of Ritzema purchased it, and Herr Rudolf Lehmann, the distinguished pro-Boer, assumed editorial charge, it announced a large increase of circulation, and when its price was reduced to a halfpenny, and its editorial staff strengthened by the addition to it of that staunch opponent of immigration restriction and of tariff reform, Signor Chiozza, it announced a further increase. Its circulation, therefore, must now be enormous. I cannot understand how the Hampstead and Whitechapel newsagents manage to handle it. No one doubts, of course, that the *Daily News* has the circulation it claims. This calculation may not be as destitute of foreign ingredients as Cadbury's Cocoa, but it is there all the same. The fact is well known that the particular brand of "Nonconformists" for whom the *Daily News* caters buys not only a copy every day for his own private perusal, but about twenty other copies to send to his



"frendts" in "Scharmany," where its popularity exceeds even that of the cocoa.

In view of all this, I have no hesitation in asserting that if Messrs. Cadbury and Ritzema were to print their paper in Yiddish or German, its circulation would soon be twice as large as that of any Liberal newspaper in the world, and it would no longer be necessary to importune the aboriginal Englishmen for permission to send him the *Daily News* for a certain length of time free.

The *Morning Leader* acknowledges, or did acknowledge, that its circulation is double that of any halfpenny morning newspaper except one. Anybody who has examined the contents of the *Leader* can easily realize that its popularity among the Irish Fenian, Jewish, German, American, and other alien newspaper readers in the Metropolis is only equalled by the esteem in which it is held by the Jew, American, and other foreign advertisers. During the Boer war its circulation in the Soho, Bloomsbury, and Whitechapel districts alone is said to have been enormous; and but for the fact that it is printed in a language bearing some resemblance to that spoken by the despised aborigines, its circulation would have been greater still. There is one thing about this circulation which has always struck me as rather peculiar. This is that the fact of its being double that of any halfpenny morning newspaper, except one, has not caused the price of the *Leader's* advertisement space to be double that of any halfpenny morning newspaper except one. The patrons of the *Leader's* advertisement columns appear to be so saturated with the spirit of philanthropy, that it possibly has not the heart to charge them the full value of the space they employ. If it were to do so, the benevolent Semite who now "eradicates a torpid liver" free, might be impelled to demand a small fee for performing the operation, the Yankee "discoverer" of the "marvellous elixir of life which cures every known ailment" might no longer be able to send it gratis to every sufferer, and the other philanthropists who now give away free bicycles, free phonographs, free watches, and free hair-

growers, might have to put some restraint on their generous impulses. In view of all this, we should be thankful that the humanitarian proprietor of the *Leader* refuses to raise his advertisement rates. When greed tempts him he probably thinks of the horrible condition the poor working-man would be reduced to were he no longer able to get his torpid liver eradicated free, and his bicycles, phonographs, watches, and hair-growers gratis.

The *Star*, which is owned by the same Scotch professor as the *Leader*, is, or was, betrayed into announcing on the backs of its distributing carts that it has the largest circulation in the Kingdom. It neglects to mention the date on which it made this record; but I suppose it was on one of the numerous occasions during the Boer war when its posters thrilled the hearts of our foreign residents by announcements of awful British disasters, or great Boer victories. On such occasions some foreigners were known to purchase a dozen copies each. Of course, this largest circulation may have occurred on the afternoon prior to a great horse race. One of the most important features of each day's *Star* is a batch of paragraphs giving information as to probable "winners." The Scotch professor is consumed with such an intense love and sympathy for the working-man that he was moved to introduce this feature as a means for enabling every poor working-man to make his fortune. These racing tips are entitled "Old Joe's Treble," and "Old Joe" is supposed to be the *nom-de-plume* of one of the immigrants who write the pro-foreign political articles. The swarm of junior clerks, shop assistants, office boys, &c., who get into trouble through using their masters' money in backing the horses Old Joe recommends demonstrates that the *Star* must have an extraordinarily large number of readers among this class.

The *Daily Chronicle* does not deny the possession of a larger circulation than any other Liberal morning newspaper, or any penny daily journal in the Kingdom. A few years ago it frankly confessed to having the largest circulation of any daily journal in London, and

it did not descend to the second largest even when the saintly Massingham was in charge. It is a pity its proprietor does not give us a hint as to the part of London where this largest Liberal circulation is obtained, as we might then go and examine it. Ex-patiating once on the "warming qualities" of a newspaper, the *Daily Chronicle* proudly declared that "half a dozen *Daily Chronicles* stitched together are scarcely inferior to an eider-down quilt in point of warmth." Now, assuming this statement not to be the piece of silly brag it seems, and that the public appreciation of these warming qualities, and the demand for substitute eider-quilts are sufficient to give the *Chronicle*, a larger circulation than any other Liberal morning newspaper, the *Chronicle* must necessarily be a valuable advertisement medium. This being the case, I cannot help wondering that the owner does not advertise in its columns for readers. A newspaper with a larger circulation than any other Liberal morning newspaper should certainly have as many readers as those papers which have not a larger circulation than any other Liberal morning newspaper. Some years ago, that staunch opponent of alien immigration restriction, the then Hon. Secretary of the English Zionist Federation, expressed an opinion in the *Daily Chronicle's* own columns that it had many more Jewish readers than the entire Jewish Press, and in view of the immense popularity the *Chronicle* acquired among our Yiddish residents during Mr. Massingham's reign, I can easily believe that the Hon. Secretary was not mistaken; but as the relative numerical strength of the Semitic and English elements in our London population is not exactly the same as the relative numerical strength of the Semitic and English elements in our prison population, I refuse to accept the Hon. Secretary's statement as a proof that the *Daily Chronicle* has a greater number of readers than any one of the few English Liberal morning dailies which pander to the prejudices of the indigenous inhabitants. Besides letting the advertisers know what a big English circulation it has, the *Chronicle* announces that it has an extensive sale on

the Continent. I do not believe anyone is likely to doubt this. We have few daily papers in the Metropolis of which the same could not be said with equal truth. The sale and popularity of the London dailies in France, Germany, and other anti-British countries is so extensive as to cause surprise that their publishing and editorial offices are not removed to the Continent. Their editors would then be in a position to handle the wretched English without gloves. Since the earlier editions of this book appeared the *Chronicle*, in announcing its reduction of price to a halfpenny, described itself as "the Twentieth Century Triumph," claimed a big increase of circulation, and subsequently stated that it was now read by one million persons every day. I wonder what it will call itself if it should ever come down to a farthing, and what its circulation will amount to then.

Considering the *Daily Chronicle's* superiority in the matter of circulation, it is rather surprising that *Lloyd's Newspaper*, whose proprietor is said to cherish an intense love and admiration for the *Chronicle's* owner, should have a circulation only probably equal to the combined sale of all the other weeklies. If anything, this ought to be an under, rather than an over-estimate. If the proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle* is able to give his paper a larger circulation than any other Liberal morning newspaper, how can the proprietor of *Lloyd's Newspaper* be content to grant his journal a circulation only probably equal to the combined sale of all the other weeklies? Why not probably double the combined sale of all the other weeklies? However, even the probable circulation admitted is sufficient to prove that the British people like to read a newspaper owned by a patriot of the absolutely pure, disinterested, non-mercenary brand. That this is what Edward Lloyd Limited, Esq., the proprietor of *Lloyd's Newspaper* is, no one can doubt, who remembers the staunch pro-Britishism of his journal during the Boer war. No sympathy for our enemies was evinced, no admiration for native traitors was expressed, no slanders upon our troops were published in *Lloyd's News*. Every column throbbed with the loftiest patriotism, every page was imbued with the sternest

loyalty, every article burned with an enthusiastic love of country. If, on the outbreak of the war, the editor had manifested a pro-Boer spirit, would Mr. E. L. Limited have delayed action until the effect of the pro-Boerism on the circulation was visible; would he have waited to see whether the diminished patronage of the British advertisers was compensated for by the increased support of the Jew and Yankee firms? Anyone so evil-minded as to seriously ask such a question is capable of believing that the circulation of *Lloyd's News* is probably not equal to the combined sale of all the other weeklies. If the editor of *Lloyd's* had betrayed the slightest sympathy for our enemy, if he had given publicity to the mildest slander upon our troops, if he had made a single effort to excuse domestic treason, this is what his employer would probably have said: "Sir, because my liability is limited, must my loyalty be limited; because I am a company governed by a board, must I throw my principles overboard; because I own and publish a great weekly, must my patriotism be weak? Not for one day shall I allow you to indulge in slander and treason in *Lloyd's News*, not one issue shall you defile with your expressions of pro-Boer hate. Other limited newspaper owners may employ Massinghams, Steads, Laboucheres, Rudolfs, or Lehmanns to do their editing, but only Englishmen and patriots shall edit the paper I own. The fact that your contract with me has not yet expired shall not protect you for a day. In lieu of the usual twelve months' notice, I herewith hand you a cheque for a year's wages. Take it and go." This is what Mister Limited would probably have said if his editor had attempted to convert *Lloyd's* into a pro-Boer organ, and in view of this, is it surprising that the circulation of his paper is probably equal to the combined sale of all the other weeklies, and that it far exceeds the sale of the neighbouring sheet—or eider-down quilt—which boasts of its warming qualities?

The *Daily Express*, whose managing editor is a German-American Jew, and the author of a book entitled "Exiled in England," thinks "advertisers should not fail to consider the claims of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson's new

morning paper, which in four months attained a circulation greater, with only one exception, than that of any other morning paper in the Kingdom." There is not the slightest reason for the colossal mind of little Mr. Pearson being tormented by any doubts upon that point. Since he chucked up his prize competition job to devote his energies to selling second-hand literature at a lower price per pound than any other scissors-and-paste expert, he has never produced a paper—not excepting even *Pearson's Weekly*—whose advertisement columns are patronized more generally by advertisers—of a certain class—than the *Daily Express*. Few of the great Jew and American publicity seekers are unrepresented in its columns. Prominent among them is the "great medical scientist," Dr. James W. Kidd, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A., who, "after years of patient study (he omits to say who the unfortunate patient was) and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, has surely discovered the elixir of life," which he offers to send free to every sufferer. Did the doctor explain his discovery to Mr. Pearson's "patent editor," and did the patent one patent it, and forward one of those silver-plated pencil cases? Besides curing a score or more trifling ailments, such as consumption, heart disease, locomotor ataxy, dropsy, gout, and rheumatism, the Elixir exercises a beneficial influence on the circulation. Is it possible that in this interesting scientific fact is to be found an explanation of the satisfactory state of the *Express's* circulation? Has Mr. Pearson treated the *Express* to a few doses of the Elixir? Another advertiser who has not failed to consider the claims of Mr. Pearson's "new morning paper" is the New York Institute of Science, of Rochester, U.S.A. He refrains from mentioning his other name, probably from fear of being pestered by autograph hunters. From sheer love of humanity this esteemed contributor to the *Express's* advertisement columns is prepared to give everyone able to pay the insignificant tuition fee a "course in hypnotism." What a pity Mister New York Institute of Science neglected to make known his willingness to

impart this useful knowledge a few years earlier, as Mr. Pearson himself might have taken a course, and by exercising the power he would thereby have acquired on a certain gentleman at Bow Street Police Court escaped the unpleasant necessity of having to choose between forking over a certain sum to the Crown, or of undergoing a course of oakum picking as a rogue and vagabond.

The *Financial News* rejoices in a "circulation larger than all other financial papers in England combined." This, of course, is only a moderate statement of the cold truth. The number of small and large capitalists who read the *Financial News* religiously in order to ascertain how, when, and where to invest their capital is generally recognised as being enormous. It is doubtful whether the financial world would know what a really safe, sound "investment" looks like but for the information printed in the *Financial News*. The fact of its being the most thoroughly financial journal in the world, and, in consequence, its possessing a circulation larger than all other financial papers in England combined, would not be denied even by a carping sceptical critic such as Mr. Henry Hess. Every department of the *F. N.* is conducted on strictly financial principles, and every person connected with it is a born financier. The editor and chief proprietor belongs to a race of financiers. Finance is in his blood, it oozes from every pore, and is exhaled with every breath. He is no mere novice or amateur, but a practical professional, experienced financier. He studied the art in New York and graduated with high honours. All his hopes, fears, sympathies and pleasures reek with finance. It was probably the possession of these manifold financial qualifications of his that inspired the voters in one of London's Yiddish constituencies to choose him as their representative in the Imperial Parliament. Let foolish people who may doubt the "schentleman's" ability to conduct a financial "nosbaber" in a thoroughly financial way study the reports of the proceedings in connection with the bankruptcy of Mr. Terah Hooley.

*Reynold's Newspaper* owns to having more than two million readers, and "a greater circulation than all the

other Democratic journals of the Empire combined." The proprietors of this odoriferous sheet are a pack of wealthy hounds that answer to the name of Dicks, descendants possibly of the original Dirty Dick, and excellent specimens of the ill-birds of the newspaper-owning species who, whilst befouling their own nest, are permitted by "journalistic etiquette" to preserve all the respectable privacy to which the decent, patriotic citizen only is entitled. Their claim that their slander factory is a Democratic journal, with more than two million readers, and a greater circulation than all the Democratic journals of the Empire combined, demonstrates a talent for lying only equalled by that of the clam-mouthed, bog-bred blackguard that does their editing. The limited circulation their clout enjoys is, of course, confined entirely to the German, Jew, Irish-Fenian, and other alien and anti-national elements of our population. This is practically admitted even in its own columns. Thus a correspondent is informed that "many of our readers in London are of foreign extraction, and we have many readers on the Continent," and in a subsequent issue a contributor writes: "It's amazing what a large sale *Reynold's* has among the Leeds Jews. On a Sunday morning the writer saw it being read in a half-a-dozen shops owned by Jews which were open." More recently a Jew contributor to its columns declares that "the popularity of *Reynold's Newspaper* among the intelligent Jewish readers knows no bounds." This popularity was subsequently demonstrated by the appointment of its editor as standing counsel to an organization of Yiddish coolies engaged in the sweat-shop clothing trade. For their dividends, however, the slander-mongering renegades who call themselves John Dicks depend upon the subsidies (in the shape of money paid for advertisements) of the Jew and Yankee advertisers in England. Like all the other alleged Democratic journals, this organ of alien hate of course professes a great sympathy for the poor English working-man, the depth of which is indicated by the large volume of advertisements designed to swindle the poorer class of people that regularly appear in its



columns. Take it altogether, the Dicks's dirty clout is a fair specimen of the many anti-British journals in London, for whose existence we are indebted to our free importations of men and goods. During the war it went to greater lengths in calumniating our troops than even the daily organs of the aliens. Scarcely a "foul and filthy lie" appeared in the Jew-controlled Continental Press, that either did not originate in this Hooligan organ's columns, or was not reprinted in them. That the inventor of these lies, and the slanders upon English women, which is another feature of the clout, is able to boast to his fellow "pathriots" of having been a member of the editorial staff of the *Standard*, and that one of his assistants can describe himself as a former editor of the *Chronicle*, are pretty good indications of the sort of cattle employed in editing London daily newspapers.

In a little burst of confidence, the *Sunday Dispatch* tells us that it is read and enjoyed by millions. Not caring to excite the jealousy of those Sunday newspapers that are read and enjoyed by the mere hundred thousand, it thoughtfully refrains from mentioning the exact number of millions. A few years ago advertisers received notice of the *Dispatch's* purchase by Sir George Newnes, the gentleman whose elevation to the peerage as an acknowledgment of his services to second-hand literature continues to exasperate the scissors-wielding *litterati* of England by its postponement. Soon after its purchase by the great paste-pot *litterateur*, the *Dispatch* was able, as a result of a noble effort to obtain a few million more readers, to publish an interesting account of its editor's experiences in one of His Majesty's gaols. To what extent the perusal of these experiences were enjoyed by the *Dispatch's* readers, I am, of course, unable to say. Since the experiencing of these experiences, the *Dispatch* has again changed ownership, the new proprietor being the brand new Baron, Lord Northcliff. He also is in the second-hand literature line, and had already had experience in Sunday journalism. As will be seen in another chapter, this experience was of such a nature that the public was

justified in expecting that no further yearning for it would be manifested. The character of the literature the Baron's editor provides for the enjoyment of his millions of readers is indicated by the following headings to articles that appeared in one issue of the paper :—

PINEROTIC PEEPS.

COUNTRY CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER IN THE WITNESS  
Box.

---

SHE KISSED THE LODGER.

---

LOVE AND HATE.

TRAGEDY ENDS MARRIED MAN'S LOVE FOR GIRL IN  
HER TEENS.

---

HER EXECUTION.

MORE OF THE MAN WHO SENTENCED HIS SERVANT  
GIRL.

---

IN THE NIGHT.

SWAIN SHOOTS THE GIRL AND BLOWS OUT HIS BRAINS.

---

DOUBLE LIFE.

STRANGE MATRIMONIAL CASE UNDER SCOTCH LAW.

---

DELILAH SENT TO PRISON.

---

GIRL BETRAYED BY MARRIED MAN.

---

WIDOW STABBED

IN BROAD DAYLIGHT AT SCHEVENINGEN.

---

"KILL ME IF YOU LIKE."

---

DESERTED TWENTY TIMES.

IRISH DOCTOR FINDS THE WIDOW FRISKY.

---

"I HAVE KILLED HER."

---

CONVICT AS HERO!

In the same issue the autobiography of a murderess is commenced, whilst the preceding issue contains the last instalment of the history of a murderer.

The *Evening News*, which is published in a street called Tallis, at a house named Carmelite, makes all the big nostrum vendors anxious to advertise in its columns by announcing that its circulation "exceeds the combined circulation of all the other evening newspapers." Now, a newspaper issues a circulation statement solely to sell its advertisement space. Any suggestion, therefore, that a circulation statement is incorrect is distinctly libellous in that it implies that the persons responsible for it are attempting to obtain money by false representations. This being so, the proprietors of the *Evening News* will be grateful to me for drawing their attention to the fact that an article appeared some time ago in another halfpenny evening "noospoiper," published in Stonecutter Street, which contained a serious reflection on their honesty, in that it described their circulation statement as "ludicrously untrue," and in that it suggested that their "noospoiper's" circulation instead of exceeding that of all the other London evening papers put together is not equal to that of the Stonecutter Street "noospoiper."

The *Times* arouses the green-eyed monster in the hearts of its contemporaries by remarking that "With the exception of one halfpenny morning paper" it "probably has a greater number of readers than any other paper." It made this modest avowal some time after its management was assumed by an American gentleman. Among the numerous communications this Transatlantic import has honoured me with was one beginning: "Upon one occasion you displayed interest in our offer of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' but for some reason you have not yet availed yourself of the chance to obtain the newly-completed work at less than half price and for small monthly payments." Now, on no occasion did I display the slightest interest in this gentleman's offer, and in saying that I did he wanders and strays from the strict truth. But I hope his statement regarding the number of the *Times* readers has a

more solid basis, and that with the exception mentioned, Lord Rothschild's "vafourite noosbaber" really "probably has a greater number of readers than any other paper." In that case, it shows what a large number of wealthy Sheenies there must be who like to read articles about Book Clubs, Encyclopædias, and revolving book cases, and how mistaken those people are who imagine that "Our frendt Valter's baber" has no healthier circulation than that of a stuffed owl.

In order possibly to prevent advertisers from acquiring an exaggerated idea of its value as an advertisement medium, the *Daily Mail* has the moral courage to avow that its circulation is only "five times as large as that of any penny London morning journal." I do not deny that when this frank admission appeared I was considerably surprised and disappointed, as the degree of respect with which the *Daily Mail* regards, and the amount of weight it attaches to its editorial utterances had led me to assume that its circulation was about thirty-five times as large as that of any penny London morning journal. But a circulation even five times as large is not a thing to be despised, a fact made evident by the large number of the *Daily Mail's* "Hanglo-Saxon" kin who patronize its advertisement columns. Prominent among these kin are, or were, Doctor Munyon, the eminent discoverer of separate cures for a score of awful diseases; Dr. Kidd, of the Elixir of Life Fame; Dr. Ferris, the discoverer of the marvellous secret of youth; Dr. Williams, the noted pink-pillist; Dr. Dork P. Yonkerman, who "rescues people from the jaws of death," by curing them of consumption; Dr. Altenheim, "the famous doctor chemist, who has discovered a secret compound that grows hair on a bald head in one night"; Dr. McLaughlin, with his miraculous electric belt; Dr. X. La Motte Sage, "the donor of £5,000 towards the free distribution of books on hypnotism"; and Dr. Adkin, who, without charge, "performs modern miracles which astound and mystify all the rival doctors." Is it any wonder that the *Daily Mail* should have so bitterly condemned the proposed imposition of a "stomach tax," and that it burns with

such a passionate love for its Transatlantic brethren." Any London paper enjoying all this patronage that neglected to oppose any movement to interfere with the monopoly which Messrs. Munyon, Kidd, Adkin & Co., enjoy of taxing the unfortunate British stomach, and any London paper favoured with all this patronage whose heart did not burn with love for the compatriots of Drs. Munyon, Kidd, and Adkin would be a miserable ingrate. But the extent of the *Mail's* circulation is not indicated solely by the generous patronage of its "Anglo-Saxon kin," as the support it has received from the Bile Beans Company, the Drouet Institute, and the "schentlemens" who recklessly distribute free watches, free pianos, free motors, free-rugs, free teapots, &c., is equally liberal. In view of this is it surprising that the movement for stopping the free importation of these reckless ones should be regarded by the *Mail* with such slight enthusiasm? Not until one remembers that the *Daily Telegraph's* circulation, which is the largest in the world, could not be more than a fifth of the *Mail's*, is it possible to realize what a large circulation the Tallis Street organ possesses. But this circulation is not larger than it deserves. Any newspaper which displays the news-getting ability of the *Daily Mail* deserves a large circulation. Think of its extraordinary enterprise in obtaining and publishing the ghastly details of that awful massacre of the European legations at Peking. Not one of its would-be rivals had a line about it. No wonder they were consumed with envy and shame. It is true the legations were not really massacred, even a little bit, but this was not the *Mail's* fault. The inexcusable negligence, the almost criminal stupidity of the legations in not getting themselves massacred was not due to any action, or lack of action, upon the part of the *Mail*. Those persons who showed resentment on learning that the legations were still in an undecapitated state belong to a class of newspaper readers which is never satisfied. What did these carping critics expect for a halfpenny? Surely they did not imagine that the *Daily Mail*, simply to gratify their lust of blood, would itself perform the massacring operation! Instead of

saying spiteful things of the *Mail*, and the Carmelite House "Fiction Editor," and obstinately refusing to recognize that the resources and enterprise of even a halfpenny daily paper have their limits, they should have been grateful to the *Mail* for providing a first-class sensation at such a moderate price.

But thrilling us with reliable accounts of events that are prevented from occurring is not the only means by which the *Mail* has built up a circulation five times as large as that of any penny London morning journal. The social news it furnishes is alone worth a halfpenny. What the fashionable young shop ladies, and the aristocratic young shop gentlemen would do but for the half column in the *Mail*, headed "Court and Society," I do not know. It is only necessary to glance at it to realize that no mere outsider could be the author. Every paragraph bears evidence of being written by one who knows no other society than that of Earls, Royalty, and South African millionaires, every piece of information in it appears to be gleaned by a regular associate of Duchesses, Countesses, and halfpenny newspaper owners. All the great personages whose functions are chronicled so faithfully are real nobles. Not the plebeian recipients of paltry incomes of £5,000, but fifty-thousand-a-year Park Laners, like Lady Gwendolen St. Isaacstein, who spends ten thousand on a party or ball, and whose new Paris dress is now officially announced to have cost a cool thousand, or Sir Vere Howard-Mosenberg, the anonymous donor of £20,000 to the Trachoma Hospital Fund, or the great Lord de Houndsditch, the head of the brand new Buckinghamshire family of Swettenberg, and the gentleman who, on learning that Velasquez and Rembrandt were dead, instructed his secretary to engage "dot English veller Renolts," to paint his ancestors' portraits. But however much credit we should give to the *Mail's* news service for its superiority in circulation we must not imagine that it deserves all the credit. Whilst several millions of its circulation may safely be ascribed to this cause, the bulk of it is due to the lofty patriotism, the unselfish heroism, and the steadfast loyalty of the

illustrious family of tacticians and strategists by whom the *Mail* is controlled. This family, by the way, is as ancient as it is illustrious, as in "Burke's Peerage" its ancestry is traced straight back, without a break, to its grandfather. When the Boer war outbroke, were the able-bodied members of the family content to sit idle and take no active part in it? Without regard to the acoustic laws, echo answers, "No." When the call to arms sounded, and the fighting instincts of the British race were appealed to, their response was prompt and enthusiastic. Not a member of the family flinched. Not one of the noble brethren appeared to doubt as to where his duty lay. The editorial chair of *Hawnsers* was vacated, the conduct of 'Ome Chat was transferred to the "orfiss" boy, the paste-pot and scissors of *Cornic Cuts*, *Sunday Companion*, and *Forget-Me-Not* were entrusted to the professor of palmistry, and then for three, long trying years, undismayed by threat of writer's cramp, unnerved by the awful sacrifice of ink, unmoved by the vast expenditure of paper, the heroic half-dozen, including Brother 'Arold, Brother 'Ilderbrand, Brother Elfred, the Brother who gave his name to a great London hotel, the Radical brother, the Tory brother, the Cobdenite brother, the Tariff Reform brother, the English brother, the Irish brother, the Britisher brother, and the "Hanglo-Saxon" brother strove to convince the War Office authorities of the short-sightedness they displayed, of the folly they were guilty of, of the gross neglect of duty they would have to answer for in their obstinate refusal to entrust the command of our South African armies to the tin-pot tacticians of Tallis Street.

The *Morning Post* acknowledges and confesses that it has the "best circulation," which means, I suppose, a circulation among the distinguished personages, including the members of the Royal Family, whose movements and doings are described in its "Court Circular." If the Royal Family had to hand over a guinea each time one of its members is the subject of a "par" in the *Morning Post's* Court Circular, the Royal Civil List would need to be further lengthened. But,

of course, the Family is not under that necessity. The high social position it has attained as a result of these "pars" has not cost it a penny, and its gratitude, in consequence, is such that the *Morning Post* proprietor was made into a real, live, noble Lord. With the exception of the *Daily Telegraph's* proprietor, the *Morning Post's* owner is now regarded by our leading social experts as the realest, livest, noblest Lord in the London newspaper business, and until the owners of the *Daily Express*, *Westminster Gazette*, and *Reynold's Newspaper* receive their reward, he will continue to be. Another portion of the *Morning Post's* "best circulation" is among people who have become impressed by the highly moral plane on which its advertisement department is conducted. No new companies are ever allowed to be advertised in the *Morning Post* whose soundness is not made evident by the publication in its editorial columns of favourable notices, such as the Hooley and Whitaker Wright companies received. Thus of 101 new companies whose advertisements were permitted to appear in the *Morning Post* in the course of one year, the reliability of no less than 99 was demonstrated by favourable notices in the *Morning Post's* city article, whilst the character of the 47 companies which were not granted the privilege of advertising their existence in the *Morning Post* was indicated by their being ignored or noticed unfavourably.

In a letter I received from the manager of the *Tribune* about eighteen months after it was started, he requested that I "do us the honour to receive the *Tribune* daily for the next six months free of charge," and assured me that "the circulation of the *Tribune* is daily increasing in number and influence, and has never been so great as it is to-day." A few days after receiving this letter I read that this same gentleman had testified during the trial of a suit against the principal proprietor of the *Tribune* for the price of a printing machine—that the circulation of the *Tribune* when it started was 239,000. In view of his assurance in his letter that "the circulation of the *Tribune* is daily increasing in number and influence, and has never been



so great as it is to-day," I naturally assumed from this statement of his in the witness-box that by that time the circulation of the *Tribune* would have reached at least 300,000. Judge then of my astonishment when he added that the circulation of the *Tribune* is "now about 60,000, and is increasing," and of my even greater astonishment when a week or so after the *Tribune* published in its own columns a simple statement that this increasing circulation had then reached 56,823. The *Tribune's* circulation must have grown downwards. From the 300,000 it must have possessed when the manager assured me "it has never been so great as it is to-day," it had increased down to the 60,000 he said it had at the time of the trial, and then from this 60,000 it had further increased down to 56,823. But perhaps the manager made a mistake, and meant 600,000, and that the editor also made a mistake, and meant 5,682,300. In that case, it shows how absurd are the suspicions with which the native English advertiser regards the circulation claims of the pro-Jew organs that pose as Liberal newspapers.

Another way some of our local Fourth Estate owners have of displaying their lack of squeamishness is by issuing untruthful or misleading posters. If some poor news-boy shouts out false news he is liable to be locked up, but the newspaper-owner who attempts to swindle the public by issuing a poster announcing false news is more likely to get a title than ten days. This form of petty swindling is especially popular among the publishers of evening newspapers. During the South African war the pro-Boer sheets, although opposed to it, showed the greatest anxiety to make money out of it, as for the space of several months scarcely a day passed without their issuing posters containing announcements suggestive of disaster to British troops. Some of the papers which took the British side were not much more scrupulous, as by issuing posters announcing imaginary British victories, they evinced the same willingness to defraud the English out of their pennies as the pro-Boer sheets showed to swindle the foreigners in London out of their halfpennies.

Another dodge which enjoys popularity among the owners of our evening newspapers consists in giving the various editions of their sheets numbers or names intending to convey an impression that they have been issued later in the day than they actually are issued. Thus the first edition is called the second edition, the second edition is dubbed the fourth, and the other editions, which appear regularly at certain times each day, are named extra or special editions.

I have referred to the business methods of the newspaper-owning gang, in order that my readers may understand the effect which Jewish competition has had on the newspaper making business. We often hear surprise expressed that a daily journal is not started in London which would be conducted entirely in the interests of the English, and on strictly honest lines. It is possible that there are Englishmen who have contemplated the issue of such a paper, but realizing the enormous disadvantage it would be under in competing with journals which obtain a considerable portion of their income by unscrupulous methods, they decided not to risk their money in such a hazardous venture.

## CHAPTER XX.

*"Journalistic Etiquette," and how it Protects the Newspaper-owning Traitor from any Unpleasant Consequences—The Alleged Respectability of the London Press, and what the Public Thinks of it—Why the Bringing of Libel Actions against London Dailies has Become so Profitable—Satisfaction of the British Public over the Censoring of the War Correspondents' Dispatches—Why it was Necessary.*

A LONDON newspaper proprietor is apparently at liberty to lie, cheat, and to share in the profits of swindles as much as he pleases. Excepting when he gets convicted at Bow Street police court as a rogue and vagabond one never hears of him having the slightest trouble with the police. Any other trader, provided he is not a Jew, or a purchaser of advertisement space, who indulged in such practices would be exposed by the Press. But there is a thing called "journalistic etiquette," and when a newspaper publishes cablegrams manufactured in its own office, issues lying circulation statements, prints swindling or indecent advertisements, puffs rotten companies, practises blackmail, slanders the British people, champions the interests of foreigners, or of foreign countries, or indulges in any other other recognised trick of the newspaper trade, this "journalistic etiquette" is usually sufficient to preclude the least allusion to it by its contemporaries, or to the individual responsible for it. This is how our London Press is kept respectable, and free from the personalities which characterize the foreign press, and this is why any native or alien ingrate, rich enough to purchase a newspaper, can turn himself into a company and vilify the people he batters on without incurring any of the unpleasant publicity a newspaper-owning traitor is subject to in other countries. It is only when a London newspaper owner is forced to assume a patriotic attitude towards some political question that he is likely to incur unfavourable newspaper criticism. The case of Harry Marks, the editor and principal owner of the *Financial News*, illustrates this.

When this bosom friend of the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour and of the late Whitaker Wright (*nee* Isaacs), was nominated to represent the Thanet division in Parliament, only one or two of the London dailies uttered a word of disapproval, while several alien-owned journals enthusiastically endorsed the nomination. It was not until the "dishonest rogue" had been compelled to declare himself in favour of restricting alien immigration, and his fellow tribesmen had, in consequence, turned against him, that several London newspapers discovered how unfit he was to sit in Parliament. If Marks had remained silent regarding the Immigration plague, it is safe to assert that the London newspapers would have been no more troubled about his moral unfitness to become a British law-maker than they were about the moral unfitness of Labouchere, Dilke, and other newspaper-owners with a past when they were nominated or re-nominated for Parliament.

Notwithstanding the many evidences our Kosher Press furnishes of its general crookedness, there is no other Press in the world which makes such loud claims to respectability. If the performances I have mentioned are proofs of respectability I would like to know the opinion of the London newspaper proprietor as to what constitutes rascality.

What the British public thinks of these claims to respectability is shown by the whining complaints the London newspapers make respecting the quality of the justice British juries are accustomed to dose them with in actions for damages. They seem unable to realize that in declaring British juries cannot be trusted to treat them fairly, they practically confess themselves objects of public detestation. Now British juries are composed of Britishmen, who do not become prejudiced against any class of persons without reason. If a majority of the London daily papers were conducted honestly, and in the interests of the British people, does anyone believe that English juries would make their owners pay more dearly for the luxury of libelling a public or private individual than justice demands?

But the most striking evidence of the general hatred

and suspicion with which the London daily Press is regarded was afforded during the Boer war by the universal satisfaction expressed at the manner in which the military authorities at the Cape censored or suppressed the dispatches of their War Correspondents. The British public was anxious enough for news of the war, but it did not require lies, slanders upon our troops, stuff designed to be peddled out to foreign journals, or that was written by Americans or other foreigners, or that was intended to influence the price of "Kaffirs." We were, therefore, quite content to depend for our war news upon the official dispatches.

At a free feed which a few years ago London's then Yiddish Lord Mayor treated the representatives of the Press to, and which was attended by practically every "representative" of non-English origin in London, he declared that "they were rightly very proud of their Press, and particularly of the London Press." It is just because he and his tribesmen are so very rightly proud of their London Press that the native English are not so rightly proud of it.

## CHAPTER XXI.

*A Case in which the British Worm Performed a Grand Turning Movement—Attempt of Two of our Newspaper Cosmopolitans to Continentalize the English Sabbath by Introducing Seven-day Journalism: The Sunday "Noos-poiper," and the Zunday Noosbaber—How the Despised Native Element Caused Their Failure.*

ON one or two occasions when the bicycle peddlers, the book-mongers, the revolving book-case vendors, and the portrait sellers who control our daily newspapers, have shown more than ordinary indifference to the "prejudices" of the despised native element, they have been made to realize that even the British worm is capable of turning. One of the occasions on which this turning movement occurred was when a couple of them attempted to introduce seven-day journalism into this country.

Next to the movement for restricting the importation of foreign riff-raff, nothing so arouses the indignation of the newspaper-owning crew as the manner in which the Sabbath is observed in this benighted land. The Jew-owned publications are of course particularly indignant; and of these none has roared louder and oftener than the "noosbaber" whose more enthusiastic readers call the *Taily Delegraph*. The contempt of this great organ of British public opinion for the narrow-minded, bigoted, puritanical aborigines who object to the theatre-going, bull-fighting, absinth-swilling Sunday of the Continent, has been at times so manifest as to give rise to the suspicion that only the existence of an anti-Semitic movement on the Continent prevents its proprietor from shaking the English mud in disgust from his feet.

A few years ago, the "schentleman" alluded to, apparently realizing that the numerous articles printed in the *Delegraph* were having no effect in Continentalizing the English Sabbath, decided to see what the bringing out of his great "noosbaber" seven days a week would

accomplish. The moment his intention was made known, the owner of a rival and halfpenny "poiper," called by the newsboys and the members of its editorial staff, the *Dily Mile*, announced that he, too, would publish a Sunday edition.

Now, the principal owner of the *Dily Mile* is a gent who, in the upper circles of Hampstead and Maida Vale society of those days, was generally referred to as "Mein frendt 'Armsvert." "Mein frendt" is, or was then, honoured with the friendship and patronage of Meester Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the *New York World*, the most disreputable and anti-English newspaper in the United States. It was the *New York World*, which by its lies, and by its abuse of the English Government and people, so inflamed American feeling against this country as to compel President Cleveland to indite his famous Venezuela message. Subsequently, when the prospect of war caused a financial panic to occur in the States many New York advertisers threatened to withdraw their patronage from the paper they considered responsible for the trouble, and this inspired the *World* to raise its voice for peace. Soon after Mr. Pulitzer sailed for England, and thanks to the puffing he received from our Kosher Press, London Society welcomed him enthusiastically; and the Jew who had spent a fortune in trying to purchase his way into New York society, managed to get his proboscis into the drawing-rooms of some of the uppermost of our upper ten thousand.

Mr. Pulitzer is, of course, an ardent advocate of Sunday journalism. He holds that the Sabbath was ordained solely for the publication and reading of Sunday newspapers, and makes no concealment of his contempt for the newspaper proprietor who is contempt to carry on his business six days of the week only.

On one of the few never-to-be-forgotten occasions when "my frendt" was privileged to sit at Mr. Pulitzer's feet, and drink in the "vords of visdom" which are accustomed to fall from his lips on the necessity of "rejoosing vages," the 'value of noos inwestigators," and the desirability of "keebling town exbenses," the young halfpenny journalist was made to understand

that his ambition to edit the *World* could not be gratified for even one day until he had demonstrated his journalistic ability by bringing out his own "noospoiper" every day in the "veek."

The hint was not thrown away on Meester Pulitzer's young disciple, and thence forward he lived for one object only. The long coveted Baronetcy\* possessed by several social and business rivals was entirely forgotten in the contemplation of the greater honour in prospect. To prove himself worthy of it by bringing out the *Dily Mile* regularly every Sunday, was now the one all-absorbing passion of his life.

But somehow the project hung fire. There was an obstacle in the way in the shape of a religious paper which strongly advocated the preservation of the English Sabbath. Besides being the chief proprietor of the *Dily Mile*, "our frendt" is the head and principal part of the company by which this religious journal was manufactured. The action of the *Delegraph's* owner, however, evidently inspired him with a determination not to allow this to act as an obstacle any longer. If no one found fault with Sir George Tit-bits, the proprietor of another "noospoiper" factory, in owning a Sunday journal whilst permanently managing and directing a company which issued one or two strongly religious journals, why should anyone see anything irregular in he, "'Armsvert'" publishing a Sunday "newspoiper" whilst managing a company which issued a pro-Sabbath journal. So about the same time the Sunday *Delegraph* made its bow to the public the *Sunday Mile* appeared.

But it soon became evident that the two ventures were not turning out as successfully as had been anticipated. It is true that the announcement of one Jew "infallible remedy" monger filled an entire page in the first number of one of the journals, and all the other foreign advertisers gave as generous support to both publications as they subsequently gave to the pro-Boer papers, but the patronage of the English advertisers was not so easy to obtain, and the canvassers who impor-

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\* He was not even Sir Elfred then.



tuned them generally went away disappointed. Then the distributing agencies, being under English control, were in operation only six days of the week, and hence, the people, native and foreign, who wanted a Sunday *Mile* or a *Zunday Delegraph* had difficulty in getting it. But worst of all; the native element of the population showed their resentment at this attack on their Day of Rest by boycotting the daily editions of these publications, and the circulation of Mr. 'Armsvert's religious journal and his other weekly "poipers" were also made to suffer.

The result was that after two or three numbers of the "poiper" and the "babber" had appeared, the news investigators, and other journalistic experts who had been imported from the States to work on them, suddenly found themselves among London's large army of unemployed.

## CHAPTER XXII.

*How to Bring the London Press to Terms—Don't Buy Articles Advertised in its Columns—Craving of the Newspaper-Owner for a Title—The Toadyism and Grovelling He Indulges In—Why some London Journals are pro-Jew from Principle—The "Spectator" Editor's Horse-hair Brain—the "Tribune" Proprietor's Internal Baldness—and the "Daily New's" Owner's Anxiety about the Salvation of His Soul.*

IF the English will show the same energy and earnestness in resisting the importation of Yiddish and other foreign riff-raff as they did in opposing the introduction of seven-day journalism, the cosmopolitan plutocrats who have captured our Press will soon fall into line. These gentry are in the newspaper trade—not for fun, or glory, or for their health's sake, but for what they can make out of it. If their papers continue to oppose the movement for preserving England for the use of the English people, or even if they refuse to support the movement, the public should refrain from purchasing the articles advertised in their columns. This will result in the withdrawal of the advertisement patronage on which they depend for support, and speedily bring their owners to terms.

There is only one thing which the average London newspaper proprietor hungers for more than money, and that is a title. The boot-licking, cringing, and toadying he will descend to in order to obtain a Baronetcy or a Peerage is only equalled by the crookedness in which he will indulge in order to increase his bank account. Foreigners charge us with being a nation of snobs, and if the nauseous stuff these title-yearners publish in their newspapers reflected to any extent the feelings of the English people the charge would be amply justified.

No small amount of disgust has been felt that titles should be conferred on these alien and Celtic flunkies, and hopes have been expressed that in the future there

will be no more of it ; but it is foolish to hope for any such thing. A person of German ancestry can scarcely be expected to feel any strong interest in the welfare of a different breed from his own ; and therefore the London newspaper which slops over with love and loyalty to our Kosher King is not likely to diminish the prospects of its owner receiving his reward by merely acting the traitor to that part of the population which does not happen to have been made in Germany.

Before bringing this chapter to an end, I would observe that in what I have said in it, and other chapters, concerning the opposition of the London Press to the movement for dealing with the Semitic pestilence I do not mean to suggest that there are not some daily and weekly journals whose editors are influenced by perfectly honest motives. Their attitude towards the movement for preserving Britain for the British is due to an altogether different cause, and one over which they have no control. The hostility of the *Spectator*, for instance, is commonly attributed to a peculiar spirit of playfulness which inspired Nature to stuff its editor's skull with horsehair instead of the usual material. This horsehair is not, of course, a common low-grade kind. Any suggestion to that effect would, I fear, be distinctly libellous. The horsehair with which the Editor of the *Spectator* does his thinking is of the same fine quality as that which grows on the tail of a pedigree jackass, and it would be equally satisfactory as a stuffing for armchairs, sofas, cushions, etc. In some vocations the possession of a horse-hair brain would be somewhat of a drawback, but in editing the *Spectator* it is a tremendous advantage. Without it the great chunk of sluggish solemnity who edits the *Spectator* might have been able to understand that a race of people which contributes more money for missionary, religious, and charitable objects than any other race ; which has produced more writers, scientists, colonizers, explorers, physicians, and jurists of the first rank than any other race ; which has given the world more great inventors than all the other races combined ; which produces fewer criminals and loose women than any other race ; which

has been more successful in land and sea warfare than any other race; which has shown a greater capacity for self-government than any other race; which for centuries has enjoyed a greater measure of political and religious freedom than any other race; which has conquered or colonized more than a fourth of the globe; whose dress, manners, customs, sports, and institutions the people of other nations try to imitate; and whose language is becoming that of the world—is hardly likely to be improved by absorbing the diseased dregs of other and inferior breeds. But then if the skull of the *Spectator's* editor were stuffed with material capable of receiving such an impression, he would not be an ideal editor for the *Spectator*, and he would not prefer, as he once suggested, that a thousand alien criminals be allowed to come here, than that one "political refugee" be refused permission to land.

Another editor, the honesty of whose pro-Jew leanings cannot be questioned, is the presiding genius of the *Tribune*. This is the "patriot" who, on a diseased Jewess being prohibited from landing in this country, promptly at his own expense had her brought back as a first-class passenger. The friendly attitude of this wonderful being towards the Semitic invasion, domination, and pollution of our land is usually attributed to a strange form of baldness he has inherited from an ancestor who flourished at a period somewhere between the brickbat and protoplasmic ages. This baldness has not robbed him of his hair. In fact, it does not effect the outside of his head at all. It is the sort of baldness which the interior of an empty beer bottle suffers from, and which no patent hair grower could ever cure. In his case it cannot be regarded as an affliction exactly, for if the *Tribune* had not been conducted by one internally bald, it is doubtful whether it would have ever been recognised by our most eminent physicians as the greatest insomnia dispelling medium in England. Would the sleepless who take a *Tribune* leader regularly every night before retiring have become so numerous as to justify it in claiming an increase of circulation from 239,000 to 60,000 daily? In the letter

I have referred to, in which the manager pleads for the honour of sending me the *Tribune* for six months without charge, he declared that "its circulation is daily increasing in number and influence." So it ought. Any newspaper conducted by the possessor of a head as bald inside as a billiard ball is outside should exercise a vast soporific influence unequalled by the purest laudanum, or the highest quality laughing gas.

Another newspaper whose antagonism to the alien restriction movement is not to be imputed to any sordid motive on its conductor's part is the one which the *Jewish Chronicle* is accustomed to refer to as "Our good friend the *Daily News*." Whilst the attitude of "Our goot frendt" towards the alien pestilence may popularize it among the foreign advertisers in England, and increase the demand for a certain brand of cocoa in the anti-British countries, to the same extent as did the publication of those slanders upon our troops, we must not assume that its conductors had this in view when they decided to oppose the restriction movement. The real cause of the cocoa organ's pro-Semitism and anti-Britishism is to be found in the deep-rooted conviction of its proprietor, that any other policy would jeopardize the salvation of George Chadband Cadbury's immortal soul. Next to the desirability of making plenty of money—to be invested, of course, when old age comes with a view of its yielding big dividends in the next world—nothing impresses a patriot of the Cadbury ilk so strongly as the necessity of saving his soul at whatever cost. Rather than incur any risks in that direction, a Cadburyite would permit his country to become populated with small-pox and cholera germs, or conquered and devastated by Central African cannibals. It may be thought that such a dried-up microscopic little soul would hardly be worth saving, that the rejoicings in Heaven over its salvation must be of a rather hollow, formal perfunctory nature. One cannot rid the mind of the fear that if by some special exercise of the Almighty's mercy the souls of those wicked British soldiers who fell fighting in South Africa had been saved, the Angels' rejoicings would be far more sincere. But we cannot

expect a Cadbury to think that. Granted that his soul is such an insignificant little affair that a Celestial pill-box would afford storage room for forty-thousand like it, its salvation is nevertheless immeasurably more important to Mr. Cadbury than the welfare of the country he makes his cocoa and money in. Granting that the enormous influx of vile aliens is ruining England, what has that to do with Cadbury, who is now an old man, and will be enjoying the rich reward that awaits him in the next world long before the ruin has come to England. As to those British soldiers who were very properly cut off in their wickedness, I think we may assume that Providence has sufficient consideration for Mr. Cadbury's feelings not to permit such souls to be saved. Just imagine how uncomfortable it would be for the soul of a Cadbury to have to associate in the next world with the soul of a British soldier. In view of all this, it would be as sinful and uncharitable to question the purity, holiness and nobility of the motives which inspire the pro-Semite and anti-British policy of the *Daily News*, as it would to question the motives of the London and Paris Exchange, Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, the Hop Vir Cure Company, Dr. McLaughlin, Dr. Kidd, the Rochester Cartilage Company, the Paul Weidhaas Hygienic Institute, or any other of the alien philanthropists that patronize the *Daily News'* advertisement columns. So instead of thinking unkindly of the great cocoa patriot, let us congratulate ourselves that there are so many of him in England. The number of Englishmen of the other sort must have been considerably reduced by the many that have lost their lives in the iniquitous, soul-destroying work of fighting for, and building up, the hated British Empire, but the Cadburys having always stayed at home in the nice, safe, comfortable country they would scorn to fight for, and devoted themselves to the non-dangerous occupations of money-making and slander-manufacturing, nothing has ever thinned their ranks. Consequently they have waxed wealthy, numerous, and powerful, and in alliance with the various imported elements, bid fair to become the bigger part of our population.

There are other newspapers in the metropolis conducted by persons whose attitude towards the Semitic plague is due to causes such as I have described, but I must reserve what I have to say concerning these persons for subsequent editions of "England Under the Jews."

## CHAPTER XXIII.

*The Rothschild-Nominated Alien Immigration Commission—Of the Two Members Supposed to Represent the Interests of the Native Element One was the Editor of a Jew-Published Magazine, and the Other the Parliamentary Representative of a Yiddish Constituency—Why the Appointment of "Dot Veller Vite," and "Dot Howart Wincent," as Members of the Commission was Revoked—Why the Press Omitted to Report the Evidence of the British Witnesses—What the Commissioners Regarded as Weighty Objections to Restrictive Legislation—The Views of Lord "Jeames," and of the Piccadilly Plutocrat—"Meester Vite's" Awful Blood Accusation—The Character of the "Vitnasses' " Evidence—New Industries the Aliens Have Introduced—How They Enrich the Country by Making Shoes Without Leather, Cigars Without Tobacco-Leaf, and Beef-Extract Without Beef—What a Pro-British Commission Would Have Done—The Commissioners' Truthful and Intelligent Report.*

SINCE the issue of the preceding editions of this book, the willingness of the late Balfour oligarchy to carry out its pledges to stem the alien inundation of our country was demonstrated by its appointment of a Royal Commission, composed of a Jew plutocrat and his nominees, to inquire into the plague, and by the worthless measures based on the Commission's recommendations which it subsequently introduced into Parliament.

This particular graceful concession to the foreigners was, of course, warmly commended by our reptile Press, but not one of the things connected with it attempted to show why the Jews should be represented by even one person on a body supposed to be influenced in its recommendations by no considerations other than those of British interests. If the Semitics were accorded representation because a considerable proportion of our invaders belong to their



race and religion, then ordinary fairness required that the Italians, French, Germans, and the Russians, and the Catholics, Lutherans, and the Greeks should have also received representation, as a considerable proportion of our human imports belong to those nationalities and religions. But why should the interests of any alien race and religion have been represented? Our Parliament is elected to legislate in the interests of the British race. Do the people of Germany, France, or of Italy consider British interests in making their laws? If the Jews were to return to Palestine and to succeed in founding a Jewish State, would they consider British interests in making their laws? The Jews that prey on the British people claim to be British, and are fond of asserting that their interests and British interests are identical. If they are British, and their interests are identical, why should these interests have required special representation on the Commission? Why could not Englishmen, and Englishmen representing only Englishmen, have been trusted to care for them? But granting that the Jews dwelling in the United Kingdom are British, this cannot be claimed of those Jews who have not thus far been dumped on our shores any more than it can of the Germans, French, and Italians that continue to live in their own countries. This being so, why should the interests of the Jews not thus far imported have been represented on the Commission? That Money-bags Rothschild insisted on being placed on the Commission with the sole object of looking after the interests of the Jews who have not thus far arrived in this country is made evident by the fact that the alien restriction movement is not directed against the Jews already here, but against the Jews and other aliens not thus far arrived. In view of all this, I do not think anyone can doubt that His Probosciship was placed on the Commission, not as an Englishman, but as an alien and as a representative of alien interests. Now, what would be thought if the people of French or German birth or ancestry in England had demanded representation upon a body appointed to inquire into a matter in which the interests of the people of France or Ger-

many are involved, and what would have been thought of any government so weak and cowardly as to grant such a demand? At one time the only racial elements of our population whose interests were deemed entitled to official recognition are the English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh. Now we have a fifth race, and in enacting new laws Parliament is expected to consider not only the interests of those members of this fifth race residing in Britain, but of the interests of the millions that continue to plague the people of other countries. If the gypsies in England had secured control of the London Press, and if the managers of our political parties imagined that in order to win elections the contributions of gypsy millionaires were more important than the favour of the British electorate, we might have had by this time a sixth element with interests to demand consideration.

The nominal Chairman of the Commission was "Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Henry, Baron James of Hereford"—Baron Jeames of yellow plush would be a more suitable title—an aged Welshman who has jabbered himself into such a condition that upon the organization of the glacial concession oligarchy of which he was a member he received a polite intimation that the time was arrived for his jaws to enter into the repose to which their long and arduous service entitled them. Our conquerors are supposed to have favoured this septuagenarian's appointment to the Chairmanship because of the tender consideration which they considered he showed for their interests in preparing his measure for regulating the lending of money. The Chosen Ones had realized that if the demands of the wicked anti-Semites were heeded by the enactment of a law rendering it illegal for the Victor Honours and Isaac Gordons to trade any longer under English or Scotch names, the usury business in the United Kingdom would be utterly ruined. In the measure Lord "Schames" prepared there was nothing to preclude "an English gentleman with a thousand pounds to lend" from sailing under any British cognomen he may select, and the law in consequence is practically worthless. The moment

it came into force and all the Yiddish bloodsuckers had registered the names they had decided to trade under, the Jew-owned *Financial News* published a list of these registered names as evidence of the few Semites engaged in the usury trade. Thanks to his verbose Lordship's kindness, this list bears the same close resemblance to the membership roll of the House of Lords as it would have done before the money-lending bill was submitted to Parliament, and consequently the author of the bill will for ever be regarded by our conquerors as a Heaven-born statesman, as a thoroughly safe man, fully qualified both morally and intellectually to preside over any body commissioned to inquire into a matter wherein their interests are concerned. That at the various meetings of the Immigration Commission his Lordship did not prove himself unworthy of the great confidence our conquerors had placed in him was indicated in a leading article in the *Jewish Chronicle*, which declared that "the attitude of Lord James during the sittings of the Commission left little room for doubt as to his personal convictions."

The real Chairman of the Commission was, of course, our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Nathaniel Mayer, Baron Rothschild, the bosom "frendt" of "King Edvurd," the owner of 15,400 acres of English soil, the imitation English nobleman, the Lord Lieutenant of one of our fairest English counties, a member of His Majesty's Privy Council, the inheritor of millions made largely by usury and stockgambling, the person whom Prime Minister Balfour had to dine with and to consult before reforming his ministry, and the grandson of the traitor who whilst living and making money in this country supplied Napoleon with the means for waging war against it.

Another Commissioner whom our conquerors seemed to regard with especial favour was the "Trusty and Well-beloved" individual whom the great OWN-IT-ALL was wont to refer to as "Meester Wallance." Somewhere in the ghetto of the East End is a road of the same name, which has attained an unenviable notoriety from the number of receivers, illicit-distillers, and

brothel-keepers who are mentioned in the police reports as living in it. For thirty-four years Mr. Vallance occupied the position of Clerk to the Whitechapel Guardians. The profound respect with which our Yiddish barnacles must regard an office-holder of a third of a century standing is not hard to imagine. In view of this long feed at the rate-payers' manger, it is not to be wondered at if "Meester Wallance" should have had difficulty in concealing what might have been a slight feeling of contempt for the ruined English tradesmen and houseless English workmen who appeared before the Commission, and that he should been unable to hide, what was possibly, a certain amount of honest indignation at their absurd complaints of the misery and demoralization the alien influx has produced. These complaining East Enders should have all got jobs as clerks to the Whitechapel Guardians, and stuck to them for a third of a century. Then instead of having to choose between the workhouse and exile, they would been able to retire on fat pensions, and if their official records had been such as to win the approval of the Jewish Board of Guardians as well as the Whitechapel Guardians, they would all have had roads named after them, and entire columns of the *Daily Telegraph*, *Jewish Chronicle*, and other organs of British public opinion would have been filled with eulogies of their services.

Another member of the Commission whom our imported rulers seemed to regard as a safe man was "Our Trusty and Well-beloved, the Honourable Alfred Lyttelton, Esquire," a company director, and formerly Lord James's private secretary. The *Times* described him at the time of his appointment as Colonial Secretary, as having been an "amateur tennis champion." I cannot help thinking this must be an error, and that "mein vafourite noosbaber" meant he had been a great ping-pong champion, as I have never heard a more perfect example of the ping-pong player's giggle than that in which the Honourable Alfred indulged. It is rather significant that when the late graceful concession government was first shaken up, several Kosher organs.

commenced to boom the ping-pong politician for the Home Secretaryship. One organ owned by a German Jew even announced his appointment. But this, of course, was a mistake, as his reward did not come until the Commission had made its report, and our conquerors, needing about that time someone in the Colonial office to deal with the question of introducing Chinese Cheap labour into the Transvaal, had "Our Trusty and Well-beloved" made Colonial Secretary. Those of our conquerors who questioned the wisdom of this appointment on the ground that in certain other matters, such as the carrying out of the Government's offer to turn over the best portion of Uganda to them, the Trusty One might prove untrustworthy, had evidently not read their *Jewish Chronicle*, which very correctly observed that "There is no doubt in the minds of those who watched the proceedings of the Alien Immigration Commission that the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton is animated by sentiments towards the Jews no less sympathetic than those of the ex-colonial Secretary."

Another Commissioner whose appointment afforded our imports great satisfaction was "Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Kenelm Edward Digby, K.C.B., a gentleman chiefly distinguished for the possession of a very red face, a pair of bushy whiskers, and a profound respect for the opinions of Lord Rothschild. Like "Meester Wallance," Sir Kenelm Edward Digby, K.C.B., has luxuriated at the public manger for many years, having been permanent Under Secretary of State, and if in consequence he has acquired a rather sleek appearance, and a certain amount of contempt for the public, it is hardly to be wondered at. I do not profess to know why our conquerors had this permanent official placed on the Commission. They possibly credited him with having issued the order the police authorities received to omit any reference to the racial origin of the Yiddish rascals whose descriptions they publish. It may be remembered that as a result of this omission in one case, an innocent Swedish gentleman was compelled to serve a long term of imprisonment for the crimes a Jewish scamp had committed.

The two members of the Commission supposed to represent the prejudices and interests of the despised aboriginal element of the population were "Our Trusty and Well-beloved Henry Norman, M.P.," the editor then of a journal issued by a Jewish firm of publishers; and "Our Trusty and Well-beloved William Eden Evans-Gordon, Esquire, Major on the Retired List of our Army," and the representative in Parliament of one of London's partly Yiddish constituencies, and the author of a book on "Alien Immigration," dedicated to a German Jew, and published by a Jewish firm. I understand that before the Commission issued its report, our conquerors complained that these two gentlemen had been nominated under a grave misapprehension, as they were led to believe the retired Major was a scion of the distinguished family to which the late Isaac Gordon belonged, and that the editor was an uncle, cousin, or nephew of the well-known company promoter, Sir Moses Nauman. But since the issue of the report, the Kosher Press has been loud in the Major's and the editor's praise, and their nomination and appointment is deemed to have been a very wise one. As the Commission was first constituted, the interests of the aboriginal element were represented by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent and Mr. Arnold White. Those appointments being submitted to our conquerors for their approval, they announced that they would no more think of consenting to "dot Howart Wincent," and "dot Veller Vite" being members of the Commission than they would of allowing the former to be included in a Tory Ministry, or the latter to be nominated by the Liberal Party for Parliament. If the appointments were not cancelled they would not subscribe any more monies to the Conservative "Barty Vunds," and would "gife orters to the Bress to addack" the Government, and to "obbose the Skule Pill." Of course our graceful conceders lost no time in revoking the appointments, and obeying the order to fill the vacancies with the Major and the Editor. From the Yiddish viewpoint, these two patriots were the right men in the right place. According to a little work entitled "Rumania and the Jews," issued by

the Rumanian Government in defence of its Jewish policy and which was, of course, ignored by all the London newspapers that have been most prominent in attacking the Rumanian Government on account of its so-called Anti-Semite legislation, the Major, before writing his book, "The Alien Immigrant," and his special Report to the Alien Commission in which he condemned the Rumanians for their alleged ill-treatment of the Jews, did not seem to think it worth while to consider the opinions of Englishmen like Lieut.-Colonel Trotter, British Consul-General in Galatz, and of other foreigners who lived in Rumania, but during the week he spent in Rumania preferred to see and believe only what "the Jews who guided his travels through the country" were pleased to show and tell him. So much for the Major. As to the Editor, he is the "Special Commissioner" who, when the United States was threatening us with war over the Venezuela affair, and thousands of young Britons were throwing up their employment in New York and going to Canada in order to be on hand in case they should be needed to assist in its defence, went to New York, whence he proceeded to demonstrate in a series of articles the wickedness of the British Government in not promptly surrendering to the American demands. According to the New York newspapers at the time Mr. Norman's first remark to the reporters invited to meet him on his arrival was, "I am already half an American, you know." He neglected to mention what nationality the other half belonged to, but in having him placed on the Commission our conquerors apparently assumed it to be Jew.

The public never had an opportunity of acquainting itself with the proceedings of the Commission, as it seems that shortly after the first meeting was held a circular signed by a number of big Jew advertisers was posted to the proprietors of the London daily newspapers intimating that the publication in any paper of reports of the evidence furnished the Commission in favour of restriction would be regarded by the Jewish community as evincing an anti-Semite spirit. In con-

sequence of this warning, scarcely a daily paper in London published other than garbled reports of this evidence. Fully half the papers refused to print a word of the evidence supplied the Commission respecting the viler characteristics of the aliens. My knowledge of what occurred at the meetings was derived from personal attendance at several of them, from the official reports supplied the witnesses of their evidence, from the reports printed in the *Sunrise and Rambler*, before the Jews succeeded in stopping that excellent little paper's publication, and from the garbled reports that appeared in the Jewish journals.

At the second meeting of the Commission in the Westminster Town Hall, two officers of the British Brother's League and myself were, I believe, the only Britishmen, other than reporters and witnesses, among the large number of persons in attendance. The rest of the audience was composed of the *élite* of London Yiddishry, the most repulsive-looking, evil-smelling pack of Asiatics it has ever been my cruel fate to rub against. The face and neck of one red-haired animal that occupied a chair close to where we were sitting was an entire mass of corruption, which emitted such an effluvia that in an Eastern country he would have been shut up in a lazaretto. In all probability it was to escape this that he had come to England. As the smell he and his fellow lazarus emitted filled the room Arnold White could be heard complaining of the refusal of the "intellectual aristocracy of the world," as he called them, to mingle their blood with that of the natives. I have pointed out the injustice of this particular "blood accusation" in a preceding chapter.

A considerable part of the proceedings of the Commission at this meeting could not have been reported, as they consisted of whispered conversations between the nominal and the real Chairman. The latter appeared to depend for his data and ideas upon a sleek-looking Oriental whom, I was informed, was the Hon. Secretary of the English Zionist Federation. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the more enthusiastic a Zionist a Semite is the more strongly he is



opposed to any interference with the glorious privilege his tribesmen enjoy of exporting their loathsomeness to this country. Do the Zionists consider England their Zion? If so, they are more entitled to be called anti-Zionists than Zionists. Those Englishmen who read the *Jewish Chronicle*, and I wish they were more numerous than they are, may remember that during the Boer War it published a bitter protest from this particular Zionist against the Jews taking the British side. There was, of course, no justification for the suggestion that the sympathies of our imports were on the British side, as, barring a few gold-mine owners, the Jews in Britain were as bitterly pro-Boer as the Jews of the Continent. It is not to be regretted, however, that publicity was given to this protest, as it is well that we should know upon whom the Piccadilly plutocrat relied for his thunder.

The evidence supplied the Commission during its numerous sittings showed that the "intellectual aristocrats" have introduced a horrible eye disease into East London, which English children attending the schools in the Yiddish quarters have contracted; that the aristocrats keep practically all the gambling dens and illicit stills; that an abnormally large number of them are convicted of adulteration, counterfeiting, and forgery; that they indulge in arson to such an extent as to render it almost impossible for them to obtain insurance on their property; that they are indescribably filthy in their habits; that their influx deprives English people of their employment and house accommodation; that they are anti-national, anti-British, and generally disloyal, and that in their business dealings they boycott English tradesmen as much as they can. It should be remembered that the native English who continue to live in the parts of the Metropolis where the aliens have established their rookeries necessarily belong to the lowest class, as the respectable class move away. In describing the character and conduct of the aliens the witnesses for the English side did not attempt to compare them with the respectable element, or with the average Englishman. It was with the sediment they were compared,

that is with the class of British that remain in a neighbourhood after it has become a ghetto, and all the well-to-do, decent folk, have been forced to migrate. Hence, when the number of Jewish street-walkers in Stepney was said to be relatively about the same as that of the English, it merely proved that the much vaunted morality of the Jewess was really no higher than the dregs of the English female population. It should also be remembered that when the witnesses spoke of aliens, they referred only to the Jews born abroad. The Jewish street-walker, incendiary, adulterator, etc., of English birth was credited to the English element. I am informed that reckoning all the Jewesses as aliens, as of course they are, nine-tenths of the loose women in Stepney would be classed as such. It may be remembered that in commenting on the evidence furnished of the immorality of the alien women in London, the Chairman advanced as an argument against their suggested repatriation the probability of their places being taken by women of British nationality. This shows how very nice and complimentary to English women a "glose bersonal frendt" of Lord Rothschild can be when he chooses.

If the Commission had represented the British element of our population it would not only have inquired into the character and value of the citizens the alien influx is bringing here, but into the character and value of the citizens the aliens are breeding here. It would have summoned a number of representative Jews of English birth, and compelled them to explain why if the Jews are loyal citizens that in matters wherein Jewish and British interests come into conflict the British are all on one side and the Jews and their puppets on the other. If our human imports breed a class of citizens who in their attitude towards matters such as the alien influx, the sweating evil, and the usury plague, feel themselves under a moral obligation to act the traitor to the people they luxuriate upon, it is high time the British nation was made cognizant of the fact. The "intellectual aristocracy of the world" may also be the moral aristocracy, but if it can produce nothing but a swarm

of disloyal ingrates, the British people may think we have quite enough of it in this country. During the war a Dutch Jew named Drucker, who had shared with the Dutch-Frenchman, Labouchere, in the Parliamentary representation of Northampton, being invited to return from Holland in order to explain certain matters connected with his bankruptcy, replied: "We are all Dutch here, and don't believe in English justice." A Commission that was pro-British rather than Pro-Jew would have tried to ascertain to what extent the other alien politicians in England are saturated with Mr. Drucker's brand of loyalty, and what influence it was that prevented almost all the London newspapers from publishing and commenting on this interesting little communication of his. It would have also endeavoured to ascertain what proportion of our exotic statesmen are of a character that would render them unfit to assist in making our laws. The first person of the Jew breed that ever managed to get elected to the House of Commons was a Sir Manasseh Lopes, who was subsequently unseated, fined £1,000, and sent to prison for two years for gross bribery and corruption. Since Sir Manasseh served his two years many other aliens equally fragrant have become British law-makers. Here is a list of M.P.'s whose private actions have been subjected to unfavourable criticism during the last twenty years:—

Anthony J. Mundella: A person of the organ-grinding breed, who was compelled to retire from a Radical Ministry, owing to his connection with a bankrupt loan company.

Henry Labouchere: An Anglophobist and London newspaper owner of French-Dutch extraction, who has repeatedly been accused of financial crookedness of the most pronounced kind.

Adolphus Drucker: The Dutch Jew already referred to.

Harry H. Marks: A London Jewish newspaper owner, and defender and associate of the Jewish swindler who called himself Whitaker Wright. Is also a

“glose bersonal frendt” of the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, who presented him at court. Has been referred to by an English judge as a “dishonest rogue” and a “scoundrel.” His compatriot, Mr. Henry Hess, has called him even worse things.

F. Horner : Is said to be a Jew. Has been accused by *Truth* of passing fraudulent cheques, and of other crookedness.

Louis Sinclair : An Austrian Jew, whose real name is Seliechinger, and who became naturalized a few hours before his nomination as a candidate for Parliament. At a meeting of the Marylebone Borough Council it was stated that he was the owner of some flats let to immoral women at a rental amounting to three times their rateable value.

Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke : A London newspaper owner, who was compelled to temporarily retire from Parliament in consequence of the prominent part he played in a disgusting divorce scandal.

It will be noted that the only person on this list who is of English origin is the last-mentioned, and he is a notorious pro-Jew, and one of the leading opponents of immigration restriction. Now, if every Member of Parliament openly accused during the last few years of financial shadiness is of alien birth or extraction, surely the British public should be informed of it. If alien immigration is furnishing us with a swarm of politicians such as have brought politics in the United States into disrepute, what reason is there for keeping the fact secret? It certainly has some connection with the immigration question.

A Commission that represented the native, rather than the exotic part of the population, would also have subpoenaed a few wealthy Jews, and induced them to explain how their wealth was acquired, and what they have given the country in exchange for it. Those that have inherited their wealth might have been persuaded to state the amount of probate duty they paid on it. If our alien imports are able to amass colossal fortunes without giving the country anything in return, and if

their gratitude is such that they are prepared to commit perjury in order to avoid paying an insignificant percentage of their accumulations towards supporting a government whose existence is necessary to insure the security of these accumulations, it is hardly desirable that the British people should remain any longer in ignorance of it.

A British nominated Commission would also have subpoenaed some of the London newspaper owners, and invited them to explain why all the Yiddish rascals that make their appearance in the metropolitan courts are described in their newspapers as Germans, Russians, Poles, Austrians, Hungarians, etc.; why reports of speeches in Parliament upon the evils of the alien influx are suppressed or garbled, and why no references to the big public meetings held in the East End to protest against the continuance of the invasion are never allowed to appear. These newspaper-owning gentry might also have been made to state the exact extent to which they are subsidised by Jew millionaires, and to what extent their publications are dependent for existence on the patronage of swindling Jew advertisers. If the aliens are already numerous and powerful enough here to compel all our leading newspapers to do their bidding, that of itself supplies an excellent reason why their power and numbers should not be strengthened by further imports.

A non-Kosher Commission would have also subpoenaed the managers of the political parties, and asked them to state what proportion of their funds is derived from Jewish financiers, and what these financiers receive in return. If a general election cannot be fought nowadays without the ill-gotten money of alien traitors, why should not the fact be made known?

It is interesting to note, as indicating the intellectual calibre, and the pro-Jew leanings of the Commissioners, some of the questions they bombarded the witnesses with. A fair sample of these questions was that put to Arnold White by Lord James. This was whether in the event of Great Britain restricting the immigration of aliens other nations are not likely to 'stop the immi-

gration of Britishmen. For a few moments Mr. White seemed completely staggered, and I feared he was about to withdraw in confusion, but pulling himself together, he frankly admitted that the possibility Lord James mentioned furnished a "very weighty objection." Just how weighty it is I have shown in the third chapter of this book. The history of this "weighty objection" is rather interesting. It was invented years ago by the late Italian financier, Mundella, who, after using it in several of his anti-immigration restriction speeches, turned it over to his fellow-exotic, Lord Rothschild, a few days before Lord Rosebery, forgetting the millionaire father-in-law the alien inflow had brought to this country, made a speech in favour of stopping the inflow. Having had his attention drawn to this speech by some watchful member of his tribe, the money-bags was greatly annoyed, and wrote a very sharp letter to his nephew-in-law, reminding him of his duty to his adopted family, and of his ambition to become Prime Minister, also recommending him to get a new secretary, and enclosing in the letter the "weighty objection." The classical orator read the letter, ordered his secretary to avoid such blunders in the future, and not to forget to include the "weighty objection" in an eloquent classical oration against the alien restriction movement he purposed delivering at the first opportunity. The opportunity presented itself when Lord Salisbury introduced into the House of Lords his measure for curbing the alien deluge. The oration was read by the late Grand Old Dotard, who was so struck with the "weighty objection" argument that he used it himself in a speech he subsequently delivered in the House of Commons against the movement to restrict the importation of his adherents.

Encouraged apparently by the paralyzing effect the "weighty objection" question had had upon Mr. White, "Meester Wallance" hurled it at several other witnesses, and whenever he failed to receive a prompt reply, would glance towards the other Commissioners with the proud, superior air an old hen assumes when she cackles over an egg some other old hen has laid.

Another question put to several witnesses, in most cases by Lord James, was whether the alien's cheap labour does not benefit the poorer class of people by lessening the price of boots, clothing, and other articles of necessity. It had evidently never penetrated the skull of his loquacious Lordship that when a man's business is ruined, or his employment taken away, it does not matter to him how cheaply things may be bought, as no soft £2,000 a-year jobs, like the Chancellorship of "Our Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster" being open to him, he has no money to buy with. The Commission received evidence that the Yiddish inundation had raised rents in the East End from 50 to 250 per cent. To offset this the cost to the poorer classes of clothing, boots, and hats would have to be reduced very low indeed. The fact is, the imported servile labour lessens the cost of non-shoddy foot, body, and head wear to a slight degree, as it takes the place of the machinery, which would otherwise be introduced, and be manned by Englishmen. His aged Verbosity might remember that if cheap and servile labour is sufficient to make a country great and prosperous, China, India, and Russia would be the greatest and most prosperous countries in the world. If our Yiddish imports are wealth producers, why have they not made the countries whence they come wealthy? Several of the leading representatives of our Kosher Press have printed a list of the cruel anti-Semitic laws the Chosen Ones of Rumania groan under. But in the existence of such laws there is nothing to prevent a Jew from engaging in a wealth-producing occupation in Rumania.

But what is probably the most suggestive question of all is that put to a witness by the real chairman of the Commission. According to the report in the *Jewish Chronicle*, His Exoticship, after pointing out that Englishmen who emigrate to the colonies "lower the standard of wages there," asked "why aliens should be prevented from coming to England, rather than Englishmen to the colonies." The statement that English emigration to the colonies "lowers the standard of wages" in them has, of course, just about as much

truth in it as the Jew plutocrat's denial that he had received a deputation of his tribesmen who requested him to exercise any influence he might have as Chairman of the Alliance Assurance Company to remove the objections on the part of that company to the insurance of Yiddish property in the East End. It was a piece of alien insolence to suggest that British emigration to any country lowers the rate of wages in it. The emigration of Englishmen to the colonies raises wages in them, just as does the emigration to a new and thinly-populated country of people belonging to any producing, non-parasitical, non-tax-dodging race. Englishmen who go to the Colonies do not proceed to live by exploiting the vices and weaknesses of their fellow-citizens, or to fill the prisons and lunatic asylums. Even if English emigration to the colonies did lower wages, there would be no comparison between it and the influx into England of Yiddish harpies, German menials, and Italian *lazzaroni*. The British colonies were made by Britishmen, just as was Britain itself. If there had never been any Britishmen there would be no British colonies. The former French colony of Quebec, the former Portuguese colony of Brazil, and the former Spanish colonies of Central and South America are samples of the non-British colonized countries. As I have said, the British colonies were made by Britishmen, but the Jews and Italians did not make Britain, and have not spent their blood and treasure in its defence, as have Britishmen in defence of their country and colonies. Britishmen are wanted in the colonies because the colonies realize that the more people of their own race they have the stronger and more prosperous they will become, but the Yiddish, Italian and other riff-raff are no more wanted here than are the Chinese and Hindoos in Canada, Australia, and South Africa. It is a significant fact that since the Money-bags asked the question I have mentioned, several London newspapers have manifested intense indignation over the legislation enacted by the Australian Commonwealth for excluding Asiatics. They profess to fear that it will be employed to exclude Britishmen, but they need not be uneasy on that point. The Australians know better than to exclude people of their



own blood. What the Kosher Press is afraid of is that this legislation will be used to exclude, not only the Chinese coolies whom the Jew owners of certain low grade Australian gold mines are anxious to import, but the Yiddish coolies. This fear is not without plenty of basis, as was indicated by the barring by the Australians of the six Jew hatters. Every Semite in a British colony is as obnoxious a traitor as every Jew in England. The movement in the island of Jamaica for annexation to the United States was started by the Jews who have settled there. The Australians knowing what disloyal scoundrels their Yiddish imports are will endeavour to keep as many out as possible.

The fact that the Frankfurter could ask the question I have quoted shows how thoroughly British in sentiment he is, and how fitted he was to be a member of the Commission.

One or two pieces of evidence supplied the Commission appeared to relieve the minds of its more Kosher members of all doubts as to the tremendous superiority of the Yiddish imports to the indigenous population. One of these pieces concerned the capacity of the newcomers to live under unhealthy conditions. That several Jew families can enjoy excellent health whilst sleeping, eating, and working together in one room and that the Yiddish coolie can grow fat on food that would make an English pig sick to look at, appeared to be regarded by these members of the Commission as a positive proof of the fitness of our invaders for British citizenship, and of the enormous benefit they confer upon Great Britain by taking the places of the crowded-out natives. On the same grounds, these Commissioners would probably regard the ability of a rat to flourish in a sewer as evidence of its superiority to the horse or dog.

Another piece of evidence which seemed to profoundly impress the Kosher members as demonstrating Yiddish superiority had reference to the ability of the East End Jewesses to supply nourishment to their young without recourse to the milkman. When a guileless youth in my teens, I happened to spend a few weeks in a South African town, where, I was informed, most of the milk consumed was supplied by the Kaffir

women, who had not only enough for their babies, but a certain amount for commercial use. Now Nature may have been equally liberal to the Yiddish women, but whilst this may indicate that the Jew milkman in the East End has been grossly maligned by furnishing an explanation, other than the usual one, of his ability to retail milk below the wholesale price, it does not prove that the Jewess's superiority to the English woman. If the milk supply of London is deficient let us import cows, not Jewesses.

The colossal minds of the Commissioners also seemed impressed with certain "vitnesses'" statements that the Yiddish brats in the slum schools weigh more and are fatter than the native children. Why this should be considered to prove the desirability of the aliens I do not understand. If evidence had been furnished that the young Sheenies were of superior physique, it would have been different. Abnormal sleekness characterizes not only Jew brats, but those of the Chinese, negro, and other non-Caucasian races. The adult Jews, both male and female, are also much sleeker than the English, monopolizing just 100 per cent. more space in an omnibus, but this does not prove that they are not a noxious breed of parasites, criminals, and traitors. About the only thing big rolls of fat under the chin, and layers of it on the legs, neck, and body suggest is a disposition towards gluttony. Pigs are inclined to obesity to an even greater degree than Jews, but we do not consider this a proof of their moral and intellectual superiority to the Jew, or to any of the four-footed animals.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to gentlemen like Sir Alfred Newton, Rev. J. Carter, Rev. A. E. Dalton, Mr. Frederick Mead, Mr. McConnell, Mr. A. T. Williams, Mr. James Francis, Mr. Alfred Walmer, etc., who appeared before the Commission as witnesses for the British side. The evidence supplied by the last-named gentleman was particularly valuable. He is a Dane, and if all our immigrants belonged to the same splendid and kindred breed, there would be no need for a restriction movement in England. The evidence

supplied by Mr. A. T. Williams was also very valuable, and nearly cost him his life, as at the close of a Liberal meeting held some time after in Stepney, at which he was present, a mob of Yiddish cowards attempted to assault him, and would probably have succeeded but for the protection afforded by a half-dozen Englishmen that were present. The one or two Jew witnesses who, notwithstanding the boycott and personal violence their tribesmen threatened them with, and the insulting manner in which they were addressed by certain of the Commissioners, testified for the English side are also deserving of credit. A few of the witnesses for the native side must, I imagine, have felt somewhat out of place. One of them described himself as the editor of the *Saturday Review*, a journal which was once noted for its staunch Britishism, but which since it was purchased by a titled stock-jobber, and been edited by the person referred to, has so reeked with Britishism that it has scarcely contained a reference to the Yiddish invasion and domination of our country. It has found space, however, to describe the British in the Transvaal who dared to object to the Jew magnates flooding the colony with Chinese coolies as "hirelings and ignoramuses," as "an ignorant rabble," and as "loafers, bummers, and mean-whites." These hirelings, ignoramuses, loafers, bummers, and mean-whites are the same who fought to make the Transvaal a free country whilst certain clients of the late stock-jobber, Hardwick's, and certain patrons of the *Saturday Review's* advertisement columns were luxuriating in the Capetown hotels, or their Park Lane mansions. Another witness whom, much against my will, I think would have felt more at home as a representative of the alien side, is the gentleman who, amid thunders of Yiddish applause, assured the Commissioners that the Chosen Ones are the "intellectual aristocracy of the world," and whose most serious accusation against the Chosen Ones was that they refuse to mingle their blood with the native English, and who in the *Sunday Sun* subsequently declared that "The cry of England for the English is idiotic," and "that the open door is our only hope of

intellectual and moral improvement." It is a pity Mr. White omitted to mention the particular brand of foreigners upon whose importation we are to base this hope. If England is not to be kept for the English, for whom is it to be kept? The only immigration that has seemed to have contributed to our moral and intellectual improvement was that of the Huguenots, but even this immigration did not furnish us with a Shakespeare, a Milton, a Tennyson, a Browning, a Newton, a Huxley, a Darwin, a Reynolds, a Turner, a Newman, a Wilberforce, a Wesley, a Dickens, a Thackeray, a Watt, a Stephenson, an Arkwright, a Wren, a Nelson, a Wellington, or a Marlborough. Up to the time of writing, our moral and intellectual improvement appears to have come almost entirely from within. I believe I have already pointed out somewhere in this book that the general effect of our present open-door policy is the opposite of improving. Those parts of our big towns which have been affected by it seem to have improved to the same extent as the New England States of America, which, when filled with a purely English population, produced in one generation a Longfellow, an Emerson, a Wendell Holmes, a Bryant, a Lowell, a Beecher, a Whitman, a Wittier, a Stowe, a Motley, and a Hawthorne, but which, since becoming populated largely with French Canadians, Italians, Portuguese, Germans, Jews, etc., have acquired fame on account of the swarm of boodlers, rum-sellers, criminals, and paupers they produce.

I cannot help suspecting that the class of aliens upon whose coming Mr. White founds his hopes of our moral and intellectual improvement are the oof-birds of the late Baron Hirsch ilk, who leave the countries they have plundered and come to this in order to gratify their social aspirations by entertaining "King Edvurd," and paying London daily papers to puff them in their Society columns. Mr. White's longing to take these moral and intellectual improvers to his bosom, and to absorb their rich, red blood has developed into such a morbid, dangerous monomania that Yiddish bloodsuckers living at Hampstead will be wise to avoid Windmill Hill, lest they lose some of their own blood.

In justice to Mr. White, I must say that if he desired to demonstrate the truth of his conviction that the Semites are the "intellectual aristocracy of the world," he would not be without, at least, one important piece of evidence. According to a reliable German authority, the intellectual races are the most prone to insanity. Thus in Germany the number of insane is very large, whilst in England it is very small. Now, according to a Jewish estimate (that of Lord Rothschild) the Semitic population of London amounts to considerable less than two per cent. of the whole, while according to a non-Jewish estimate the Semitic population of Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum amounts to about ten per cent. of the whole. It will thus be seen that if the intellectual power of a race is indicated by its capacity for producing lunatics the Jews are more than five times more intellectual than the English.

Although our reptile Press was not allowed to report the more important evidence regarding the vileness of our imports, it was at full liberty to devote entire columns to the evidence furnished by the Semites and a number of native renegades concerning the alleged good qualities of the intruders. Considering the Yiddish talent for lying it is not hard to estimate the value of this evidence. Some of it was so dead against the facts as to tax even the extraordinary swallowing capacity of the Commissioners. Thus witness after witness for the Jew side assured the Commission that the aliens in Great Britain are law-abiding and crimeless. Being reminded of the overwhelming evidence that had been furnished to the contrary, some of the Jew liars had the hardihood to suggest that the alien criminals were non-Jews, which, of course, is the direct opposite of the truth, for if the Commissioners had had the honesty and courage to enquire they would have learned that fully 75 per cent. of the alien crime is Jewish, and that the number of worshippers in the synagogues attached to our convict prisons indicates that the British and foreign born Jew element supplies the country with several times more criminals in proportion to its alleged numerical strength than the British population. Not only are our imports vastly more criminal than the natives, but the crimes of which they are convicted are, as I have already pointed

out, of an infinitely viler character than any English people indulge in. The large proportion of the viler sort of Jewish criminals among our alien imports may be realized by an examination of the following list of foreign murderers published in a London newspaper about the time Severino Klosowski, the Polish Jew wife murderer, was hanged. It will be observed that many of these gentry came here before the present influx set in.

In 1864 Franz Muller, a German, was hanged for murdering Mr. Briggs in a North London train at Hackney.

1867.—Louis Bodier, a Frenchman, was hanged at Horse-monger Lane Gaol for killing his paramour, Mary Ann Snow.

1876.—Wilhelm Fisch, a Polish Jew hairdresser, was hanged at Liverpool for outraging and murdering a six-year-old child, whose body he cut in ten pieces. His was one of the few murders brought home by the use of bloodhounds. The body was found in a field, and the dogs traced the head to the murderer's house.

1877.—Isaac Marks, a Spanish Jew, was hanged at Horse-monger Lane Gaol for the murder of Frederic Barnard.

1876.—Eugene Marie Chautrelle, a Swiss, was executed at Edinburgh for the murder of his wife.

In the same year Giovanni Garcia, a Spaniard, was hanged at Usk, Wales, for the murder of the Watkin family—father, mother, and three children. For atrocity the crime was unparalleled.

1884.—Ernest Ewerstadt, a Swede, was hanged at Liverpool for the murder of Elizabeth Hamblin.

1885.—Henry Alt, an Italian, was hanged at Newgate for the murder of Charles Howard through jealousy.

1887.—Israel Lipski, a Polish Jew, was hanged at Newgate for the murder of Miriam, whom he wished to rob of a small sum.

1890.—Francois Manteau, a Frenchman, was hanged at Newgate for the murder of Francois de Grave.

1891.—Franz Josef Munch, a German Jew, was hanged at Wandsworth for the murder of James Hickey. This was a peculiarly brutal murder.

1892.—John Wenzel, a German Jew, was executed at Newgate for the murder of Police-constable Joyce when about to arrest him.

1893.—Amie Meunier, a Swiss, hanged a Worcester, had been extradited for the murder of an old lady.

1894.—Paul Koczula, a young Polish Jew, was hanged at Newgate for the murder of Mrs. Sophie Rasch at Shaftesbury Avenue.

1895.—Marie Hermann, a German Jewess, was sentenced to

six years over the death of Charles Anthony Stephens, whose body was found packed in a box in a house at Grafton Street, W.

1899.—John Schneider, a German Jew, was hanged at Newgate for the murder of a man in the East End.

1900.—Louise Masset, of French extraction, was hanged for the murder of her child Manfred, aged five, at Dalston Junction Station.

1901.—Martial Faugeron, Frenchman and Socialist, was hanged for the murder of Hermann Jung, a Clerkenwell jeweller. This was the case in which an alleged plot to kill Mr. Chamberlain was suggested as part of the defence.

The evidence the Semites furnished with a view of proving that their influx is not responsible for the sweating evil was, of course, equally reliable. One of the witnesses, an official of the L.C.C., had the nerve to declare that sweating no longer exists in the East End. Why didn't he also deny the existence there of brothel-keeping, illicit-distilling, and arson?

With regard to the accusations of over-crowding, needless to say the Jews all agreed that alien immigration was not the cause, one of the witnesses, the usual L.C.C. official, solemnly affirming that overcrowding was "chiefly in evidence in districts where the foreign element is smallest."

But for brazen, cold-blooded, unblushing lying the evidence furnished by the Semites to demonstrate the absence of pauperism among them would have made their compatriot, the late Ananias, hang his head in shame. The Annual Report of the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish poor" showed that during the three years ending 1903 cases representing 83,000 Jews had been dealt with in London alone, and of these nearly 24,000 were dealt with in 1902. This far from demonstrates the full extent of the pauperism the Yiddish influx is responsible for, as in the same year the Russo-Jewish Conjoint Committee dealt with cases representing 1,600 individuals, while no less than 4,618 aliens, almost all Jews, were relieved at the expense of the London ratepayer. Nevertheless, the Jew witnesses assured the Commission that the amount of pauperism among their imported compatriots is insignificant. In giving his evidence, the Jew baronet who has appropriated the old Anglo-Norman cognomen of

Montagu referred to the East End Jews as being "orderly and peaceable," and some 64,000 all told. Now, assuming this estimate of their numbers to be more correct than his description of their character, it will be seen by comparing it with the Board of Guardians' statistics respecting the number of its clients that the paupers among the 64,000 exotics amounted to considerably more than the whole. And according to the statements made to the Commissioners, colonies of these valuable wealth-producers are to be established all over England. No wonder Lord "Schames" is an enthusiastic supporter of the movement for encouraging British emigration. In order that there should be room for his "frendts," it is absolutely necessary that more than a mere quarter million natives should leave each year. But it would not do for too many of them to go, as enough must remain for his Lordship's "frendts" to live on.

It is very significant that most of the public officials who were called as witnesses by the Jewish side have since been the recipients of various honours and rewards. Thus some time after the Commission had concluded its investigations, the *Jewish Chronicle* called on its readers to rejoice over the inclusion in "King Edvurd's" birthday honours list of Dr. Shirley Murphy, the chief Medical Officer of the London County Council, who assured the Commission that the health of the alien immigrants is superior to that of the native population. The *Jewish Chronicle* declared the Irish medico's evidence was a "model of broad-mindedness and plain-speaking." An idea of what this alien organ described as broad-mindedness and plain-speaking may be derived from a perusal of a long article that appeared in its columns the following week, and which related how several hundreds of its Russian compatriots who had recently arrived at Liverpool, with the alleged intention of proceeding to the United States, were prevented from going further on account of a horrible eye disease (called trachoma) with which they were all afflicted, and which would cause their exclusion from the States.

Some of the Yiddish witnesses had the insolence to lecture the British people for daring to object to their country continuing a cesspool for Jewish sewage. Thus



one Oriental named Greenberg, after informing the Commission that he was opposed to restriction because "Russia and Rumania would argue that England's attitude justified their own treatment of the Jew," observed that "England would be better employed if she turned to the real cause of Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe, and remedied her neglect in the past by using her influence to secure for Jews everywhere equal rights in the countries of their adoption. So far as Rumania was concerned, England's clear duty was to see that the clause in the Berlin Treaty which was placed there by England's plenipotentiaries should not remain a dead letter." Just think of the Jew's colossal adamantine check! In return for the hatred which his mangy tribesmen have stirred up in the principal countries of Europe against Great Britain, and for the vice, crime, corruption, disease, pauperism and treason they are responsible for here, our Government has to further neglect British interests, and to spend the British taxpayer's money in preventing other countries from dealing with the Semitic pestilence. As to Rumania, Herr Greenberg neglected to say that the "English" plenipotentiary who contrived to have the clause he mentioned introduced into the Treaty was one of his own breed, and that it was only accepted by the representatives of the Powers on the understanding that so far as the Jews were concerned it was to be a dead letter. It should be remembered that this person who wants us to go to war with half the countries of Europe in the interests of his tribe, is the person I have already mentioned who during the war we waged against a corrupt oligarchy because of its ill-treatment of British subjects expressed his indignation at the conduct of those of his compatriots living on the English people who refrained from openly sympathizing with our enemies. It should also be remembered that in making those remarks before the Commission, Herr Greenberg was acting as the mouthpiece of Lord Rothschild and the rest of the Jew money-bags who dominate our Government, King, and Press.

Several of the "vitnesses" were at pains to assure the Commission that any measure for stopping the criminal deluge would not prevent the Yiddish criminals from coming here. It is well that the British people received

this warning, as it shows the absurdity of enacting a measure that fails to provide for the total exclusion of the Yiddish *canaille* from our shores. When we regain control of our own country, the better class of Danes, Scandinavians, non-Slavonic Germans, and of other kindred, non-pauper, non-criminal, non-parasitical races may continue to be welcomed, but not a single greasy carcase of a Jew, nor any Italians, Negroes, Slavs, etc., must we permit to be vomited upon our shores, and every Semite living here that is not free from disease, that cannot prove himself to be of good character, that has been connected with any treasonable movement, that has ever owned or edited a political paper, or that is not engaged in some useful, wealth-producing occupation must, if of foreign birth, be shipped back to the country which kicked him out, and if of English birth, be transported to Cyprus, Ceylon, Egypt, or some other country peopled with Asiatics or Orientals.

The one-sided way in which the Commission was conducted is indicated by the fact that although several meetings were taken up in hearing evidence regarding the alleged desirability of the Jews as Jews, none of the witnesses for the English side were permitted to testify to the undesirability of the Jews as Jews. When Major Gordon, for instance, in questioning Mr. J. L. Burton, the editor of the *Shoe and Leather Record*, as to the number of fraudulent bankruptcies among the Jews in the boot trade, was supplied with statistics showing that the proportion of bankrupts among the Jews was as high as their assets are low, Lord "Schemes" sternly ordered the Major not to pursue the subject further.

Before the Commission began its labours, we were accustomed to hear a good deal about the new industries the foreigners had introduced into England, but the only industries Lord Rothschild's "vitnesses" actually proved the aliens to have introduced are the making of beef-tea without beef, and of shoes without leather. The compatriots of Lord Rothschild are as welcome to the credit of introducing these important industries, as they are to that of introducing the art of making bank-notes without the aid of the Bank of England. Of course the "vitnesses" swore they had introduced a number of other industries,

but in every case they lied. They were especially positive that they had created the cigarette-making industry in England, declaring that practically all those engaged in it in London are aliens. If the British element in our population had been properly represented on the Commission, witnesses would have been summoned who could have informed it that the cigarette-making industry in England was in a flourishing condition long before hordes of the Frankfurter's tribesmen established their vice-reeking rookeries in our principal towns. Outside London cigarette-making is still chiefly in the hands of English firms—Wills or Players for instance—those engaged in it being respectable English girls who work for decent wages, under clean, wholesome surroundings. Only in East London do the Yiddish vermin monopolise the business. The Jewesses employed in the foul cigarette-making lazarettos in Stepney, not finding the half-crown a week they earn sufficient to supply them with food and face powder, add to their incomes by the trade they ply on the streets. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the English girls who at one time were employed in cigarette-making in London were not able to endure such competition as this.

The strong pro-alien bias of the precious Commission was made particularly apparent in its report, in preparing which the "Trusty and Well-beloved" appear to have ignored as much as they dared the evidence of the comparatively few witnesses for the British side, and to have attached extraordinary importance, and given extraordinary credence, to the testimony of the witnesses for the Jew side.

In reviewing the evidence, some of the statements the Trusty Ones make are very far from trusty, as they are either misleading, or absolutely untruthful. One of such is that the principal cause of the Russian Jew emigration to England is the enforcement of the "May Laws," compelling the Semites to remove into the towns of the Pale. If this is a fact, how is it that the Commissioners were not able to get some of the Russian Jews to testify to it, and how is it that such a large proportion of our invaders come from Russian Poland, where there is no Pale, and from Galicia, Germany, Hungary and Austria, where there are

no May Laws, and the Jews enjoy the same privileges as the Gentiles. But, of course, it is not a fact, as the evidence showed that the principal cause of the Jew exodus from Russia is their desire to escape military service and punishment for offences against the law. Another indication of the untrustworthiness of the Trusty Ones is contained in their suggestion that the compulsory removal of the Russian Jews to the towns of the Pale was on account of the Czar's assassination. The Czar's assassination had nothing to do with it, notwithstanding that the assassin and most of his confederates were of Yiddish origin. The Semites living without the Pale were compelled to remove within because it was found they were chiefly employed in brothel-keeping, illicit-liquor selling, usury, swindling, prostitution, receiving stolen goods, and other occupations of that sort. Those Russian Jews not known to be of bad character, nor to be engaged in dishonourable occupations, are not obliged to live within the Pale. They are at liberty to reside in any part of the Russian Empire they may choose. Even if it were otherwise, the 313,608 square miles, which comprise the territory within the Pale, should be sufficient to support fifty million Jews. But the trouble is, the Chosen Ones need not a country to live in, but plenty of "Shentiles" to live on. If they were given the whole of the Russian Empire to live in they would starve unless they had the Russian to live on. If twenty million Englishmen resided within the Russian Pale, the five million Semites it is alleged to contain would imagine themselves once more in a land flowing with milk and honey. As to the awful hardship of their having to live only in the towns, we know what a fascination the hay-field and farm-yard have for the Jew, how unhappy he is when employed in other than pastoral pursuits, and so it is not difficult to realize the amount of cruel suffering this banishment from the rural regions must cause him.

Another misleading statement the Commissioners were guilty of is that the cause of the Yiddish emigration from Rumania is "undoubtedly the intollerant attitude of the Government towards the Jews, and the series of oppressive measures which have appeared on the statute book of that country." I call this statement misleading,

because its evident purpose is to lead the public to believe that this intolerant attitude, and these so-called oppressive measures, are inspired by the Jew's difference in religion. At a recent meeting of the Anglo-Jewish Association Mr. Lucien Wolf said "So far as religious liberty was concerned, the Jews had very little to complain of. The Jews in the Pale had a greater degree of liberty than the Roman Catholics, and very much greater than the Old Believers. The disabilities of the Jews were economic, rather than religious." This, of course, is the absolute truth, which not a person present at the meeting attempted to deny. I have already pointed out that the anti-Jewish laws which exist in Russia are due to the Jew's prominence in the lottery, money-lending, illicit liquor selling, and other undesirable businesses. One can realize the value of citizens whose emigration in large numbers is due to the enactment of laws prohibiting them from engaging in these occupations. Just think of the swarm of harpies we should get rid of by the enactment and enforcement of the same kind of anti-Semite laws by our Parliament.

The next misleading statement in the report is that no instance was alleged of the glaucomatous opthalmia from which the Yiddish brats suffer being communicated to the other children. It is possible that no instance was alleged, but I venture to say that if he had been asked the physician from the Ophthalmic Hospital who testified that the disease was found among the native children who came into contact with the foreigners could easily have mentioned a number of instances. But of course he was not asked.

The Commissioners' next departure from the truth is where, in referring to the prevalence of systematised bankruptcy among the foreigners, they remark that the chief offenders are Germans, Russians, and Russian Poles. The chief offenders, I need hardly say, are nothing of the sort. Ninety per cent. of them belong to the same odoriferous tribe as that member of the Commission who made his colleagues proud and happy at each meeting with presents of flowers; and if the proud and happy ones had permitted they would have received evidence that the flower donor's compatriots of British birth are just as great offenders as those that come here from Germany, Russia, and Poland.

Another statement of the Right Trusty and Well-beloved which must not be taken on trust is that "the development of the three main industries—tailoring, cabinet-making, and shoe-making—in which the aliens engage has undoubtedly been beneficial in various ways." Tailoring, cabinet-making, and shoe-making are not the three main industries in which the aliens engage, as usury, brothel-keeping, and the various forms of swindling have far better claims to that honour. But admitting that tailoring, cabinet-making, and shoe-making monopolise the greater proportion of alien talent and energies, were not these industries fairly well developed here before the coolie invasion set in? The only way in which the aliens have developed them is in the direction of rascality and sweating. How the country benefits from the establishment of sweat-shops, wherein shoes are made from card-board, and walnut tables from deal, the Commissioners neglected to explain. Perhaps they were too busy smelling their flowers.

Their next little lapse from the truth is where they aver that the aliens "are as law-abiding as the natives around them." I have already pointed out that even if this were the case, it would not prove them to be a desirable addition to our population, as it would only demonstrate their moral superiority to the unfortunates compelled to remain in a neighbourhood after it has become a ghetto, and all the respectable natives able to do so have moved away. But it is not the case, as the evidence showed that with respect to adulteration, brothel-keeping, prostitution, illicit-distilling, etc., the aliens are vastly less law-abiding than even the natives around them.

Whenever, in their whitewashing efforts the Commissioners have not the nerve to say what is not so, they "arrive at the conclusion," or content themselves with "thinking." Thus on page 20 of their report, they "arrive at the conclusion that it has not been proved there is any serious displacement of skilled English labour." As most of the skilled English labour displaced by the coolie influx is now engaged in building up the industries of the United States, it would have been strange if proof respecting this were somewhat lacking. Nevertheless, the

Commissioners received a reasonable amount of it, and some of it was furnished by the Jews themselves.

Then although the evidence showed that the worst evil that has resulted from the alien deluge is the vast volume of vice and crime it has brought with it, and although other evidence could have been supplied of the rank treason it is responsible for in this country, and of the general lowering it has caused in the standard of our business morality, the Commissioners on page 40 "think that the greatest evil produced by the presence of the aliens is overcrowding."

Finally, notwithstanding the statistics supplied by the Prison Commissioners demonstrating that the aliens are vastly more criminal than the natives, and guilty of far worse forms of crime, and although these same Prison Commissioners could have supplied other statistics proving the Jews to be several times more criminal than either the natives or their fellow-foreigners, the "Trusty and Well-beloved" pack of bounders announced that they "did not think that any case has been established for the total exclusions of the aliens."

As to the various recommendations of the "Well-beloved," that favouring a measure for excluding the imports from settling in congested areas was not offered in good faith, as they were fully aware that such a measure could never be enforced. With regard to the legislation they recommended for barring criminals, prostitutes, paupers, etc., it would be almost as worthless as Lord James's usury bill became after he had allowed himself to be persuaded into omitting the clause prohibiting the Isaac Gordons from trading under other than their own names. For years the Americans have had more stringent laws for regulating immigration than the Commissioners recommended, and so effective have they been in stemming and sifting the invasion that a mass of human offal, composed of more than a million Jews, Italians, and Slavs, are dumped down at the Port of New York each year, and every American city has become a cesspool of alien vice, corruption and crime.

But valueless as would be the legislation the Commissioners recommended, it was not sufficiently so to suit two of the Commissioners. One of them is, of course,

"Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved" money-bags, Lord Rothschild, who in a memorandum appended to the report says: "I am opposed to the adoption of restrictive measures, because even if they are directly aimed at the so-called 'undesirables' they would certainly affect deserving and hard-working men, whose impecunious position on their arrival would be no criterion of their incapacity to attain to independence." Such is the sort of loyalty cherished by the person whom the "crate King Edvard" selects for his "frendt." As His Majesty's Right Trusty and Well-beloved has such a profound sympathy for the impecunious, what a pity he does not try to induce the usurers, sweaters, home-employment swindlers, and other harpies of his breed to refrain from exploiting the impecunious. It is like his brazen Yiddish impudence to expect this country to keep its gates open to the scum of the universe lest a swarm of his pauper compatriots should be prevented from entering. If his heart bleeds so freely for his schnorrer tribesmen, why doesn't he employ a little of the money made by gambling in the necessities of life in relieving their wants in their own countries? There is nothing to prevent him from shipping some of his oof to to the towns of the Russian Pale. I wonder whether there is another country in the world where a Jew would dare to show such indifference to the welfare of the people he battens on as this Jew shows, and whether any other people would permit an alien ingrate to control their Government, King and Press, as does this Yiddish ingrate. How much longer will the British allow their country to be ruined and betrayed at the bidding of the grandson of the Jew traitor who, whilst enjoying British hospitality, lent money to Britain's enemy to wage war against her?

The other Commissioner who was unable to concur with some of the recommendations is "Our Trusty and Well-beloved" possessor of the red face and bushy whiskers. One reason he gave for this is a fair sample of his other reasons. It is that the number of criminals who are debarred from the United States under the provisions of the United States law "appear hardly to justify the proposed legislation." He, of course, ignores the fact pointed out to the Commission by several witnesses that the mere exis-



tence of such a law prevents thousands of the worst criminals, prostitutes, lepers, and anarchists from attempting to enter the States, and that these thousands of undesirables are therefore inspired to export their vileness to this country. That the American laws do not exclude all the undesirables nobody denies. If they had such an affect, we should not object to a law patterned after them. In order to keep out all the human carrion the American Congress would have to pass a measure excluding all persons of the Semitic, Slavonic, and Latin races. To satisfy the non-Jew element of our population, this is what a restriction law enacted by a British Parliament would have to do.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

*A Little Account we have to Settle with our Yiddish Conquerors—The Royal Favour They Enjoy, and the Supposed Reasons—Gilly Balfour's Subjection to His Week-End "Friends"—A Great Jew-Inspired Press Campaign Against Immigration Restriction—Capture of the Irish Party by Semitic Oof-Hogs, and How the People of Limerick showed Their Disgust—The Aliens Measure Introduced into Parliament—Its Worthlessness—Only 46 English Members Voted Against its Second Reading—How Our Conquerors Compelled the Government to Send it to a Grand Committee, where it was Destroyed by the Aliens and Their Half-Caste and Celtic Puppets.*

THE hostile attitude of our conquerors towards the efforts made to deal with the alien immigration plague should enable the British people to realise what their real character is. It is a fair sample of the black ingratitude they have shown to every country that has treated them with kindness. Like the cowardly dogs they are, they need to be constantly kicked in order to keep them in decent behaviour. I have talked with fully a hundred Jews on the subject of the alien influx, and I do not remember one that refused to admit the injury it is doing this country. "But our duty is to our race," said they, "and we must oppose restriction out of regard for the interests of our race. Better your country be ruined than that our race should suffer." If the average Jew was a brave, honest, wealth-producer, instead of being a cowardly, tax-dodging, parasitical scoundrel, and the Englishmen he drives into exile was a drunken, dishonest incapable, instead of being a superior specimen of his class, the exchange would still be a bad one, as the Englishmen, whatever his character, is loyal to England and the English, whilst the Jew is a traitor, and loyal only to his own rotten breed.

Englishmen must never forget the ingratitude and treason these interlopers have been guilty of. They must not let it go unpunished. Some day Parliament will be forced to pass a law stopping the foreign influx, but long before then a great mass of human offal will have been shot down upon our shores, which will curse and weaken our country just as the United States has been cursed and weakened. The crime, pauperism, and treason it has already bred here must serve as reminders to the British people of the time that is coming when they have a little account to settle.

Some of the Kosher organs have tried to defend the treasonable attitude of their masters by declaring that it is due to the restriction movement having assumed an anti-Semite tinge. But this excuse will not avail. There was no suggestion of anti-Semitism in the movement, until the impossibility was recognised of its accomplishing anything whilst our Government and Press remained under Yiddish control. As in every other country, anti-Semitism in England is the result of Jewish treason, not the cause. Like the people of the Continent, we have at last awakened to the fact that before any movement against corruption, vice, and treason can make headway, Semitic opposition must be overcome.

Another thing the British people must bear in mind is that the principal representative of this tribe of ingrates, and one of the cosmopolitan plutocrats who forced the Balfour gang to be false to its pledges to deal with the plague, is one of those whom our too Teutonic ruler hastened to appoint a member of his Privy Council, and that the proprietor of the principal daily newspaper organ of the tribe has been chosen by his Teutonicship as one of the newspaper-owners worthy of being made a Lord. These two titled exotics, by the way, have contributed large sums of money towards defraying the expense of sending abroad, not their own mangy tribesmen, but the Englishmen whom these alien invaders have deprived of their employment.

I have already referred to the Royal patronage bestowed on Yiddish money-bags. Announcements like the following have become so common nowadays as to excite practically no notice: "The King, accompanied by his equerry and Mr. Reuben Sassoon, left his rooms at Newmarket yesterday morning, and rode on horseback to the Heath, and after witnessing some horses at exercise, returned to his rooms. The King subsequently drove to Moulton Paddocks, the residence of Sir Ernest Cassel (another brand new Privy Councillor). His Majesty, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. Reuben Sassoon, and several other friends of Sir Ernest were shown round the stud stables, which have recently been built about a quarter of a mile from Sir Ernest Cassel's residence, and afterwards looked over the fine grounds. His Majesty dined with Sir Ernest, and his guests at Moulton Paddocks." I wonder what important matters of home and foreign policy were discussed and settled at this historic dinner. Was the membership of the Alien Immigration Commission decided on then? Was the desirability of our helping Germany to collect from the Venezuelans the debts of Germany's Jew subjects first suggested then? Was the handing over of the choicest portion of British East Africa to Yiddish coolies first determined on then, and was the necessity of our entering into partnership with Yiddish oof-birds to construct that Bagdad railway first discussed then?

It would be interesting to know why His Majestic Majesty is so anxious to surround himself with Semites. The enormous wealth of all these foreigners suggests the possibility of his utilizing them in the same way that his early predecessors were in the habit of utilizing their rich Jew subjects. Many of our Yiddish oof-birds seem ambitious to be known as anonymous donors. Perhaps they have a better right to be thus described than their "private and confidential" communications to the Kosher Press would indicate. The insignificant sums the "anony-

mous" donating of which throws this portion of the Press into such ecstasies may not represent the full extent of their donations. There is, of course, another explanation of the Royal favour which our Yiddish conquerors enjoy. This is that it is inspired by the very natural feeling that causes persons of the same racial origin to seek one another's society. The real father of the Prince Consort is supposed to have been a Jew. The pronounced Semitic features of so many of the late Queen's descendants—one member is known in the Army as the Duke of Cohenought—their peculiar Jewish pronunciation of English words, their flat feet, fat legs, barrel-shaped bodies, their oriental love of display, their fondness for money, the Jewish diseases they are subject to, the strong inclination some of the male members evince for the society of shady women and shady men, together with their love of gambling and betting, and their inability to excel in any manly sport, may all be regarded as indicating that the supposition alluded to is not without foundation.

The Government having announced its intention of introducing a measure into Parliament based on the Commission's recommendations, our conquerors, in pursuance of the *Jewish Chronicle's* suggestions to the Yiddish community, "not to fold its arms and remain inactive in respect to the efforts made to restrict immigration," and to see that the Commission's proposals "were not carried out," decided (firstly) that the measure should be as worthless as Lord "Schames's" usury bill, and (secondly) to spare no effort nor expense to prevent it from passing when it was introduced. In furtherance of the first object they saw to it that whilst the measure was being prepared Lackey Balfour was not exposed to any undue British influence. Hence it was that when he was taken ill we read that he was staying with Mr. Arthur Sassoon at Brighton, where he was being nursed by Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, and upon his recovery, and until the measure was presented to

Parliament, that he was spending all his week-ends at Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's seat near Leighton Buzzard. The carrying out of our conquerors' second object was entrusted to a titled newspaper-owner named Dilke. Anyone who remembers the circumstances which compelled this odoriferous politician's temporary retirement from Parliament may easily realize with what enthusiasm he would oppose a movement for excluding foreign nastiness from England, even though it were not all of the French variety. Months before all this was arranged, the Kosher and pro-foreign Press had started its campaign in favour of the aliens. Thus a few days after the trial and conviction of a dozen Jew forgers, and the publication of a Parliamentary return showing that during the year ending Oct. 31, 1902, London's 135,377 aliens had furnished the Courts with 5,000 prisoners (this does not include the Jew criminals of English birth, nor the aliens charged at the City of London Courts) the *Daily Chronicle*, calmly ignoring these figures editorially, suggested that alien criminals in the metropolis are not relatively more numerous than those of English origin. The *Taily Delegraph*, whose proprietor is one of the Yiddish oof-birds whom our Teutonic Majesty is accustomed to honour "vid a wisit," was not content with a mere suggestion or expression of opinion, as upon the publication of statistics compiled by the official interpreter of the Clerkenwell Sessions showing that whilst London contains only one alien to every 34 persons there is one alien among every 7 prisoners at the North London Sessions, "Lord Purnham's noosbaber" declared that "the opinion of those who have directly to do with the East End aliens is that the proportion of undesirables and criminals among the latter is rather below than above the normal standard," and that "the Jews in particular are generally stated to be, as a rule, law-abiding." In view of this piece of cold-blooded lying, it is not surprising that in this organ of our scrofulous conquerors greater care has always

been taken to eliminate anything that would demonstrate the real character of the alien influx than in any other journal in London. If equal care had been taken to eliminate the swindling advertisements, and the lying circulation statements, it is possible that its owner would not be in the position to indulge in the expensive luxury of entertaining his royal "frendt" and title distributor.

A few weeks before the ex-Mr. Levy's "babber" whitewashed the ex-Mr. Levy's fragrant tribesmen, evidence had been supplied the Alien Immigration Commission of the extraordinary filthiness of the aliens, and the fearful amount of immorality and crime they had introduced, and on the same day the great debate, started by Sir Howard Vincent, took place in Parliament, in which further facts and figures were given in proof of the vileness of our imports. All this afforded the *Daily News*, Cadbury and Ritzema's organ, the opportunity it craved for of demonstrating that its loyalty to the Jews is just as strong as was its loyalty to the Boers. Hence on the following morning it indignantly observed that "it is generally agreed that the Jewish workman is more thrifty and less drunken than the Englishman, and on the whole more law-abiding." The *Daily Graphic* also rushed to the defence of the aliens, declaring that "they are for the most part hard-working, thrifty people, and quickly learn a trade and steadfastly work at it. . . . In the matter of personal cleanliness their religion compels a far higher standard of cleanliness than is common among the lower classes of Whitechapel." Encouraged apparently by the evidences of approval with which these remarks were received by our conquerors, the *Graphic* proceeded to publish a series of articles in the same vein, in one of which it observed "Even if the Jewish aliens who arrived from Russia and Poland were far inferior to the people among whom they settle, there would still be considerable argument for admitting them, merely on the ground that they are different. There is,

however, little reason to believe the vast majority of the Jewish immigrants are inferior, either intellectually, physically, or morally, to the somewhat degraded type of true-born Englishmen among whom they settle." If this degraded type of true born Englishmen is no higher than that represented by the editor of a London Kosher organ, the Jews are probably not inferior to it, as even a Jew can be loyal to his own breed.

Another newspaper advocate of the aliens was the *Westminster Gazette*, the anti-British organ of Pastepot and prospective Lord Newnes, which asserted that "the average of paupers among the aliens is only one-third of the general average among the home population." It may be remembered that the editor of this veracious sheet is a brother of the person who tried to get elected to Parliament for Bromley and Bow by means of the alien vote, which, however, was not then in the majority. The paste-potter's editor apparently believes in running a newspaper on the same lines. As to the paste-potter himself, it would be strange if he did not love the aliens, especially those we want to keep in their own countries. Anyone who read what *Truth* had to say some time ago concerning certain advertisement patrons of the Newnes' publications may easily realize the heavy obligations which "the man who would be a lord" feels under to our alien invaders. But for their kind patronage it is doubtful whether he would ever have been able to indulge in the expensive luxury of an anti-British organ, and whether he would have ever felt justified in aspiring to an Earldom.

But the most brazen attempt to whitewash our imports was made by the *Echo*, which, commenting on the Commission's report, asserted first, that "our aliens are very much less likely to produce paupers than we are ourselves," secondly, that "the Commission had found that the relative number of criminals in the ranks of the Jews is small," and thirdly that "insanity is almost unknown among the



Jews." This precious sheet has since suspended publication, and the Irish creature who edited it has distinguished himself by offering to contribute £10 for every day his wife spent in Holloway Gaol.

The newspapers afraid to oppose the restriction movement openly and editorially ventured to do so indirectly by publishing paragraphs and articles in their news columns designed to create an impression that there was no longer any need of such a movement. Thus, shortly after the restriction measure was introduced into Parliament the *Daily Mail* gave publicity to the following pack of mis-statements, under the title of "Bewailing Lost Aliens:"—

"There is a tremendous 'slump' in house letting in the East End, and the Stepney Borough Council, several members of which called attention to the overcrowding of their district before the Alien Commission, are actually bewailing the loss of the foreigners. Indeed, it has been seriously suggested that the housing of the working classes committee of the borough should be abolished because it has no work to do. The committee recently erected two blocks of artisans' dwellings, comprising twenty-eight tenements, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in letting eight. Last quarter some £8,000 was lost in rates on account of houses being empty. There are plenty of rooms and houses to let, not only in Stepney, but also in Poplar, Leytonstone, and Edmonton. Most of the County Council dwellings in Poplar are to let."

A weighty objection which many of these Kosher organs utilized as an argument against restriction, and which was used by our conquerors' representatives in Parliament, is the possibility that if Great Britain excluded alien criminals other countries would be led to include English criminals. These so-called English criminals consist almost entirely of English-born Jew thieves who have found this country too hot for them, and whom the Jew-owned Continental Press invariably describe as Englishmen, just as our own Kosher Press describes the Jewish rascals that our police succeed in bagging as Russians, Poles, Germans, &c. Some of the Kosher publications have even attempted to prove that the

alleged English criminals who fall into the hands of the Continental police exceed in number the great mass of alien vermin captured by our own police.

Soon after the Alien Immigration Commissioners had made their report, the members of the Irish party were approached by Jewish oof-hogs with a view of securing their co-operation in emasculating or defeating any restriction measure introduced into Parliament. The Irishmen were reminded that by rendering this service they would not only obtain a big contribution to their party funds, but they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they had dealt another staggering blow at Ireland's "hereditary foe." The publicans and shop-keepers who compose the bulk of the membership of the Irish party in the House of Commons naturally regarded the proposal with enthusiasm. A big pecuniary contribution from Yiddish traitors would come in just as handy as the dollars extracted from the pockets of the Irish servant girls and rum-sellers in the States. So the oof-hogs proposal was promptly accepted. But it soon became evident that the alliance was not approved of by the Irish people, who are as strongly in favour of stopping the alien influx as are the English, one reason for this being that Ireland herself is suffering from the pestilence. Whilst Ireland's native population is diminishing at an alarming rate, the foreign element is increasing with extraordinary rapidity. The Green Isle is exchanging the flower of her own population for the Yiddish scum of others. Another reason for the coolness with which the Irish people treated the alliance between their M.P.'s and the Semitic money-pigs is to be found in the wretched race pride which causes every decent-minded, pure-blooded Celt to be as anxious to ally himself with a Jew as with a Chinese leper. Our conquerors were soon made aware of this, as a few days after the *Jewish Chronicle*, and other Yiddish organs, published their appeals to the Irish Roman Catholics to join with the Jews in opposing restrictive legislation and

the first instalment of the Yiddish contribution to the Irish party's funds had been paid, a movement was started by Father Creagh, a brave Limerick priest, for ridding that town of the horde of Yiddish harpies who were luxuriating on the poorer class of its people. This movement was a great success, and it is to be hoped that the day is coming when like movements will occur in this country.

When at last the Aliens Bill was introduced, it was at once seen that our conquerors had succeeded in having it made practically worthless. Not only did it not provide for the repatriation of the criminals, paupers, prostitutes, and anarchists now here, but its enactment would have had little effect in preventing others from coming, whilst it would have done nothing to check the huge influx of aliens that, even when they are not criminals, paupers, prostitutes, and anarchists, are none the less undesirable, and unsuited for absorption into our population. The passage of the measure would not have materially curbed the inflow of the human pests that support the Yiddish anarchist newspapers now published in England; it would not have stopped the importation of the organ-grinders, ice-cream vendors, and other Italian *lazzaroni*; it would not have hindered the coming of the cowardly vermin who have not sufficient patriotism and loyalty to render the military service their countries demand of them; it would not have prevented the Yiddish sweater from continuing to import the diseased scum of Continental ghetti; and it would not have stopped the Jew owners of Scotch and Welsh coal and iron mines from importing the Slavonic riff-raff, whose presence has reduced the mining region of Pennsylvania to a state of barbarism. Still, in the absence of anything better, the British members of Parliament decided to support it, and when it came up for its second reading, the Jew lobbyists were not able to intimidate or persuade more than one-sixth of the members to vote against it. Of these members only 46 represented English constituencies, and of

these 46, about half were of alien origin, like Schwann, Brunner, Levy and the Samuels, or Scotch, Irish, and Welsh carpet-baggers, who inflict themselves on English constituencies, because they are not able to induce their own countrymen to vote for them. Of course, all the politicians of the company-directing class—English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and alien—refrained from supporting the measure. If the holding of directorships in numerous brewing, gold-mining and other companies is an evidence of statesmanship, then the half-dozen greatest statesmen in the late Parliament were the Hon. A. G. Brand, who held seventeen; Mr. P. G. H. Carvill, who held twelve; Sir Christopher Furness, eighteen; Sir H. Kimber, fourteen; Mr. J. W. Phillipps, eleven; and Mr. R. J. Price, ten. Not one of these patriots voted for the second reading of the Bill. The overwhelming majority with which the measure passed its second reading convinced our conquerors that prompt action was necessary in order to prevent it from becoming law. Hence instructions were immediately sent to Lackey Balfour to have the Bill referred to Grand Committee, and with a view of preventing that body from dealing with it, the membership of the Committee was increased by the addition of a number of politicians nominated by the lackey's Jew friends. Next to the fragrant newspaper-owning cosmopolitan I have already referred to, the most notorious of these nominees was the semi-Yankee stutterer Churchill, whom the *Jewish World* had already announced was to be a candidate for a division in Manchester containing a large proportion of alien voters. This person first leapt into notoriety by the prominent part he took a few years before in a disgraceful case of ragging which occurred in the 4th Hussars, and was described in *Truth* at the time. The victim was a young subaltern, who, not being the grandson of a rich New York money-lender, was compelled to restrict his expenditure to a moderate amount. This aroused the indignation of the semi-alien and a

number of other cads in the regiment, and in order to force the subaltern to resign, they subjected him to brutalities of which a central African savage would be ashamed. The ex-ragger declared that the suggestion that in opposing the measure he was acting under instructions from Lord Rothschild to be a "foul slander," yet remained silent when the *Jewish Chronicle* reported a Mr. Nathan Laski as having informed a meeting of Manchester Jews, held to protest against the exclusion of foreign undesirables, that "he had interviewed Mr. Winston Churchill, who had seen Lord Rothschild with reference to the Bill," and "the result was that Mr. Churchill was practically leading the attack on the Bill in Grand Committee." Who this Mr. Laski is was indicated in the following paragraph that appeared in the *Jewish World*. "Owing to illness Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., was unable to carry out his engagement to address the members of the Jewish Working Men's Club last week. He was sufficiently recovered, however, on Thursday evening to dine with Mr. Nathan Laski, President of the Great Synagogue, at his house in Cheetham Hill Road. The company included several prominent Free Trade adherents and representatives of local Jewry." In the course of one of his 500 speeches against the measure Mr. Laski's guest declared that the Government did not want the Bill to pass, from fear that their rich Jew supporters would be estranged. This was, of course, spoken with knowledge, for if anyone should know what is likely to please or displease our wealthy Yiddish conquerors, it is the hybrid politician who enjoyed the hospitality of the Rabbi of Cheatem Hill Road. Having discovered that the publication of his portrait and biography in all the Jew controlled journals, and the favour he had acquired in the eyes of the Frankfurter and his tribesmen, hardly compensated for the hatred and contempt with which he found himself regarded by that element in our population not of Jew or Yankee origin, the semi-Yankee subsequently endea-

voured to defend his opposition to the Aliens Bill. In a letter to the *Sun* he offered as his principal reason that "the number of aliens in the United Kingdom is in proportion to the population half the number in Germany, one quarter of the number in France, and, of course, even further below the proportion resident in the United States." Now, if this estimate of the alien population of Germany and France as compared with that of this country is correct, which it is not, as the Census estimate of the alien population of England is now known to have been grossly under the mark, and not to have included the English-born aliens of foreign parentage, it would by no means justify the ex-ragger's action in destroying the measure for stopping the influx of alien undesirables. If he were not as ignorant as he is stuttery he would be aware that the foreigners in Germany and France are almost all akin to the indigenous races of those countries, and being carefully sifted, are not their moral, intellectual and physical inferiors. In Germany they are mostly Austrians, Danes, and Dutch, while in France they are mostly Italians and Belgians. Then, neither France nor Germany is a small over-populated country, as each has an area about four times that of England. Then again, there is practically no emigration from France, while that from Germany since she adopted Protection has diminished to such an extent that it is now only about an eighth of that from the United Kingdom. What emigration there is from these countries is composed largely of a class—deserters, paupers, anarchists, criminals, prostitutes—which these countries are glad to get rid of, whilst our emigrants consist of the flower of our agricultural and industrial population. As to the stutterer's reference to the comparatively large proportion of aliens in the population of the United States, he, of course, omitted to mention that the land of his ancestry has fifty times the area of England, and an immigration law which he has himself admitted to be more drastic than the measure he

destroyed. The semi-foreigner also omitted to mention that there is no emigration from the United States, excepting that composed of criminals, and of women who come here to marry the despised Englishmen. Besides trying to regain the favour of the British people by giving his reasons for opposing the Aliens measure, the hybrid politician indulged in loud boastings of the fighting he did in the Boer War, but from what I have been able to learn, the only occasion on which he got close enough to the Boers to do any fighting he promptly surrendered. It is, of course, very flattering to Englishmen that so many foreign women, especially Americans, should prefer to marry Englishmen rather than their own countrymen. It indicates, if nothing else, that the profound hatred and contempt with which the male alien and half-caste alien appear to regard the unfortunate Englishman is not shared by the female foreigner. Still, if the politician with the wide open mouth is a specimen of what follows from these mixed unions, I think most Englishmen would prefer to be without these evidences of the alien lady's appreciation. Another of our conquerors' nominees was a politician named Trevelyan. The arguments against the measure employed by this booby seemed to have all been taken from the *Jewish Chronicle*, and it was noticed that he had not had the intelligence to change the phraseology in which they were clothed when they appeared in the Yiddish organ's columns. He even had the brazen impudence to repeat the stale old argument, that as the United States rejects only a small proportion of the would-be emigrants to that country the proportion of undesirables among the aliens must be small. If this politician was not aware that for every immigrant the United States excludes a hundred undesirables are prevented from going there, and instead are dumped in this country, he must be a bigger fool and ignoramus than he is generally supposed to be. Pro-foreignism in this creature's case is evidently inherited, as his father is

the author of a book about the American War of Independence so unfair to the British side as to disgust even the few Americans that read it. Our Semitic conquerors, of course, insisted on several members of their own vile breed being placed on the Committee, including the representative of the Yiddish coolies of Whitechapel. This fellow had the insolence to threaten the British people with foreign vengeance if the measure were passed. It is easy to understand that Continental nations would be rather annoyed when they discovered they can no longer ship their Yiddish traitors, parasites, prostitutes, criminals, and paupers to our shores, but I scarcely think they would allow their Jew-controlled Press to force them to go to war with us on that account. Three other persons nominated by the aliens, following the example of the semi-Yankee pose as military heroes. During the late war one of these heroes, a Major Seeley, went out to South Africa to fight the Boers. A few weeks after, solely on the strength of this, he was elected to Parliament. Having discovered by this time that fighting the Boers with a rifle was somewhat more dangerous than fighting England with his mouth, he promptly returned. The reason he gave for opposing the restriction of the pauper and criminal invasion was that three million English are living in foreign countries. Anyone not a natural born ass, would regard this as a very strong reason for stopping the alien inflow, as it shows the extent to which England is overcrowded, and incapable of supporting her own people; and anyone but this fat-witted nominee of our conquerors is aware that practically all those three million crowded-out Englishmen are living in the British colonies or in the former British colony of the United States, where, unlike the alien harpies he is so anxious to welcome, they comprise not the scum of the population, but the cream. Another of our conquerors' military nominees is a cosmopolitan booby called Guest. It may be remembered that it



was the firm of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold that caused riots in Dowlais by importing a swarm of Yiddish coolies, and putting them in the places of the men called up to serve in the militia. This hero also went out to fight the Boers, and he also returned just as soon as it dawned on him that it was among the dangerous occupations. The other military nominee was an Irishman named Norton, and a fair specimen of the politicians who, like Asquith, Bryce, Morley, Newnes, Harmsworth, &c., are not able to secure election to Parliament in their own parts of the British Isles. As the reason he gave for opposing the measure was that our exclusion of the Yiddish paupers, criminals, and harpies would cause the Russian Government to exclude the English mechanics who go there, it is easy to understand why no Irish constituency craves the honour of being represented by him. Another member of the Committee placed on it under instructions from Balfour's alien friends was a Scotch carpet-bagger and steamship owner named Runciman. In explaining his opposition to the measure, he stated that he represented the steamship interest. As rather than the steamship companies should be deprived of the profits made in transporting the alien offal to our shores, this precious patriot was quite prepared to have all the crime, disease, vice, and pauperism of the Continent dumped into our cities, it is evident that in Runciman the Semites found a man after their own hearts. Another addition to the Committee the foreigners insisted on being made was a Welsh radical named Jones, who has for a wife a wealthy lady, whose maiden name was Cohen, and whose previous husband was of the same racial origin as she. Two others of the Semites' nominees was Levy, the Jew, who represents the Leicester bootmakers, who complain of low wages and scarcity of work owing to the free importation of Yiddish coolies, and cheap foreign goods, and an American named Channing, who represents the Northampton bootmakers. Last, but not least, of the

nominees was an ex-parson, called Harwood, who having declared that England exported more criminals than she imported, and being supplied with statistics by the Hon. Claude Hay, showing the absolute absence of crime among the English living abroad, asserted that "the English" criminals are too clever to get caught. This creature subsequently mentioned another, and what to him was probably an even more important reason, why our country should continue to be deluged with the criminals, paupers, and harpies of other countries, as in a letter to the *Spectator* he said: "It sounds well to talk about keeping out paupers and diseased aliens, but it is paying too dear for such a whistle if it can only be obtained by dislocating even diminishing our shipping trade."

Of course, all these champions of the aliens claimed that their opposition to the restriction measures was inspired by the fear that its enactment would result in the exclusion of political and religious refugees from our shores. Now, even if the measure were to have this effect, even if among the hordes of criminals, harpies, and paupers it excluded there should be a few persons who could prove that they had emigrated because of religious and political oppression, that is no reason for any Englishman objecting to it. Whatever religious and political persecution exists nowadays in the world is not so severe that any patriotic citizen it affects is justified in running away from it. If, when religious and political persecution prevailed in England, every Englishman who was subjected to it had sneaked off to some other land, and endeavoured to induce those that stayed at home to resist it, and to suffer the martyrdom which such resistance engendered, England would not now be free. Countries that do not enjoy a full measure of freedom can secure it only by their citizens doing their duty by remaining at home and making them free. This is what the "persecuted" Jews, Poles, and Russians should do, and this is what those who come here have not done. They are, therefore, a

pack of despicable cowards, and the Jewish, Polish, and Russian "political and religious refugees" who support the six Yiddish Anarchist newspapers published in England are no more entitled to our hospitality and sympathy than are the criminals and harpies of their breeds. The murderer of President McKinley was the son of a Polish "political refugee," the woman whose speeches inspired the act is the daughter of a "Russion Jewish religious refugee," and the assassin of the late Carter Harrison, the Mayor of Chicago, was the son of an Irish "exile." They are fair examples of the citizens the present-day political and religious refugees breed in a country.

The appointment of a number of cosmopolitan, pro-foreign animals, such as I have mentioned, to the Committee would not have mattered so much if the British members were fair representatives of the British element in the House of Commons. This, however, was not what they were, as with few exceptions they seemed to have been selected on account of their lukewarmness, cowardice, and dulness. Two of these were the representatives of Yiddish constituencies in the East End, and, unable or unwilling to realize that they had to combat the members of an Oriental, non-Aryan breed—in which the sense of fear is developed to a much greater degree than that of gratitude, loyalty, and patriotism—they disgusted everyone by their frequent protestations that the measure was not inspired by anti-Semitism. Another alleged representative of the British element was the editor of a Jew-owned newspaper, and not present for more than a half-hour during the whole of the sittings. Another of the British representatives is anxious to be a Lord, and was afraid that if he offended the Jews they would not allow the King to make him one. One of the other British members was a director in a Jew-owned company, while another seemed to fear that if he showed himself too keen the Kosher Press would be down on him.

The farce did not last long. When the Jews and

their puppets had delivered all the speeches they had been primed with, and which were, of course, fully reported in all the Kosher and pro-foreign organs, Mr. Akers-Douglas, the intimate friend of Mr. Harry Marks, who had charge of the measure, whiningly announced its withdrawal, and the Aliens had once more proved themselves to be stronger than the British people.

## CHAPTER XXV.

*How Gilly Balfour's Latest Concession to His Week-End "Frendts" was Received by the Native British—His Previous Services to our Conquerors—The Gilly's Promise of a Second Measure, and the Methods Adopted by His "Frendts" to Create an Impression that the Public did not Want it—The Utter Worthlessness of the Second Measure—Why the Radical Leaders did not Dare to Openly Oppose it, and the Promises they Made to the Yiddish Money-Bags—How the Aliens had to Obtain the Services of a New Pack of Jabberers—A Jew's Letter to a Yiddish Organ Proposing the Formation of a Jew Party to Oppose English Candidates for Parliament.*

THE announcement of the Government's withdrawal of the Aliens Measure was naturally received by the native element of our population with considerable indignation. Since Gilly Balfour had succeeded Disraeli's creature, the late Lord Salisbury, in the Premiership, the Government had compelled British warships to take part in collecting from Venezuela the debts of German Jew usurers and traders. It had offered one of the choicest patrons of East Africa to a pack of pro-Boer Jews for the establishment of a self-governing colony of Yiddish coolies. It had entered into communication with certain German-Jew financiers with a view of Great Britain becoming a partner in the Bagdad railway scheme. It had assented to the conferment of titles and other honours on a number of Jewish oof-hogs. It has succeeded in preventing the prosecution of certain dishonest Jew army contractors, it had striven its utmost to prevent the Jewish swindler who called himself Whitaker Wright from being brought to trial, and it had permitted the Jewish mine-owners to flood the new Transvaal colony with Chinese coolies. But this latest graceful concession to Gilly Balfour's week-end "frendts" was

a little too much for even the London Unionist newspapers. The proprietor of one of them told the Gilly that his newspaper was receiving 400 letters daily demanding that the Prime-Minister who had betrayed his country and party should be compelled to retire, and that if the Gilly did not promise to introduce another measure the following Session a few batches of these letters would be published. The Gilly received evidence, too, that only the threats of boycott by the Jewish advertisers, and the Jews subsidies paid to their Celtic editors, prevented some of the Radical newspapers from alluding to his subservience to the Yiddish money-pigs. All this almost frightened the creature into hysterics, and he promptly announced that another measure would be introduced as early as possible.

Our conquerors were not slow at taking the hint, and with the co-operation of the newspapers which misrepresent the Radical party, and the Celts who pose as leaders of the labour unions, they proceeded to resort to every conceivable device for creating an impression that there was no need of, nor any popular demand for, an Aliens Measure. Meetings of protest were arranged in every large town, the attendance of which was composed almost entirely of Jews and other noxious aliens, but which the reptile Press was instructed to represent as English. A fair example of these meetings was that held in Manchester, and organized by the Jew called Dulberg, whom I referred to in Chapter X. Admission was entirely by ticket, and not more than a dozen Englishmen could be induced to attend, and even these did not seem to be opposed to immigration restriction. The only member of Parliament present was "Our Vinstun," who was announced as a candidate for one of Manchester's Yiddish constituencies. A day or so afterwards, during the discussion of the second Aliens Bill, the semi-Yankee had the brazen impudence to suggest that this meeting of alien-traitors was a demonstration of Manchester's opposition to the measure. Even

the *Guardian*, Manchester's organ of Anglophobia and foreignism, which is of course opposed to immigration restriction, had not the colossal cheek to suggest that the meeting reflected in any degree the feeling of the Manchester people.

Another method employed by our conquerors to impress the British public with the conviction that it was not in favour of alien legislation consisted in representing the result of each by-election as a defeat for the party or candidate that advocated it. Thus, soon after Balfour's announcement that a new Bill was to be introduced a vacancy occurred in the Parliamentary representation of Mile-End, an alien-plagued constituency in East London. The oof-hogs' wire-pullers promptly had a person of their own breed nominated as Radical candidate, and the half-caste son of the *Daily Telegraph's* owner as the Unionist candidate. This politician had contested several other constituencies, some as a Unionist, and others as a Radical, and had usually been beaten. The person of Semitic extraction who is not prepared to change his party as readily as is nationality is an extremely rare animal. As when posing as a Radical candidate in a neighbouring constituency, where the Radicals are all Yiddish coolies, he had let it be known that he was as opposed to immigration restriction as his father's "noosbaber," he was naturally regarded by the oof-hogs as a "save man." Realizing, however, that if he adhered to this attitude he would again be defeated, he now professed to favour the restriction of the influx. This aroused the indignation of the oof-hogs to an extraordinary degree. They roundly denounced him as a traitor to the Jewish race, and put forth every effort to secure the election of the Radical candidate. There being no Englishman in the field, the native electors were compelled to vote for the weather-cock, and as the English were then in a slight majority in the division, he was elected by a slight majority. The Kosher organs and the Jew-subsidised Celtic labour fakers promptly pro-

ceeded to represent this slight majority as evidence of the alleged indifference of the English working man to the alien plague. Soon after his election, the weather-cock and his "baber" manifested the keenness of their anxiety to have the alien invasion stopped by raising a fund, not for shipping the alien paupers and coolies back to their native ghetti, but for promoting British immigration. According to a speech the weather-cock made in favour of his emigration scheme, these emigrants were to be "all picked men." During that year, more than 271,000 native British and Irish of this picked sort left their free-trade country for the "tariff-ridden" United States and British colonies. This efflux of the flower of our agricultural and industrial population is eight times greater than the total emigration from Protectionist Germany, and far exceeds that from any country in the world excepting overcrowded Italy. But if it were larger still—if it reached, say a half-a-million—just think how much more room there would be for the hordes of coolies, deserters, traitors, lepers, prostitutes, lunatics, and *soutenirs* that are dumped on our shores from the ghetti, brothels, slums, and prisons of the Continent. When the second Aliens Bill was in Committee, the weather-cock had another opportunity of showing how anxious he was that the undesirable influx should be stopped, as when an amendment was proposed which would stop the importation of foreign "blacklegs," he followed the example of Gilly Balfour, Akers-Douglas, Forde Ridley, and other alleged friends of immigration restriction, by voting against it.

A week or so after the Mile-End contest, a vacancy occurred in Finsbury East, another alien plagued constituency. As the imported Radical announced himself opposed to any immigration legislation, the people of London congratulated themselves that an opportunity had at last arrived for the native English to show what they thought of a pro-alien candidate. But again the Jewish wire-pullers



were too much for the non-imported citizen, and the person nominated to represent the East Finsbury Unionists was a Jew stock-broker as strongly in favour of the importation of Yiddish coolies into England as of Chinese coolies into the Transvaal. It was at once announced that his candidature was approved of by Lord Rothschild, and that he would receive the vote of every Jew in the division, and on the day of election a score or more of rich Sheenies lent their motors and imported chauffeurs to carry the stock-broker's supporters to the polls. But alas! notwithstanding Gilly Balfour's good wishes, and the enthusiastic support of Mr. Astor's *Pall Mall Gazette*, Levy-Lawson's *Taily Delegraph*, and Mr. Marks's *Financial News*, the "ideal candidate," as one of these papers called him, was defeated by an enormous majority. But his tribesmen were not unprepared. Their subsidised lackeys of the so-called Radical Press had already received their instructions, and the next day every Radical organ in London announced the result of the election as a smashing defeat of the party which favoured immigration restriction, and it is hardly necessary to say that not a Unionist journal had the courage to inform its readers of the real truth of the matter.

When the second Aliens Bill was introduced it was at once seen that it was even more worthless than the previous one. Even its opponents could not resist the temptation of pointing out that the foreign undesirables had only to come here as cabin passengers, or in numbers less than twenty in order to secure admission. Nevertheless, as in the case of the previous measure, the English members in the absence or anything better decided to support it, and when it came up for its second reading only 26 persons of English birth and descent voted against it. The agents of the Yiddish money-bags had interviewed the ship-owners, and tried hard to induce them to oppose the measure, but I am glad to say that of the twenty or more shipowners in the House of Commons only two of

English extraction were sufficiently venal to play the traitor. The Radical leaders, having since the withdrawal of the previous measure discovered that if they openly opposed the second one their party would have to depend for funds entirely on the contributions of the Yiddish money-pigs, refrained from voting. This aroused the anger of their "frendts," and almost a panic was caused among them by an inspired article in the *Jewish Chronicle*, which said: "Influenced by a craven fear of giving their opponents a popular cry at the polls they (the Liberal Leaders) may lose the best opportunity afforded them in modern times of obtaining the whole-hearted support of the Jews as a body." The folly of sacrificing the whole-hearted support of a pack of alien traitors for the sake of the votes and interests of mere Englishmen was at once recognised. Brewer Buxton, who owes his seat in Parliament largely to the votes of the Yiddish coolies of an East London constituency, and Lawyer Asquith, who is proud of the many week-ends he has been privileged to spend at the houses of the Rothschilds and his other millionaire Jew patrons, were particularly troubled. A deputation of the Radical leaders was at once formed, and waited on the oof-hogs, and with many apologies, and many assurances of regard for Yiddish interests, promised the hogs that, while continuing to refrain from openly opposing the measure, they would offer every encouragement to their underlings to resist its enactment. Some of these underlings, however, had by this time discovered that there are English electors in England as well as Yiddish, and that as a result of their destruction of the previous measure some of these electors in the constituencies they represented were saying very unpleasant things about them. This being the case, with the exception of the fragrant Dilke and the semi-Yankee Churchill, and the various full-blooded aliens, such as Levy, Samuel, Rothschild, etc., none of the opponents of the first measure that represented English constituencies showed any keen desire to take

an active part in preventing the passage of the new measure. For this reason our conquerors had to obtain the services of a new lot of jabberers. One of the most frothy and brainless of these is an Irish Home Ruler named Lough, who being apparently unable to induce any Irish constituency to accept him as its representative, has inflicted himself on a London constituency. Being in favour of Home Rule for the Irish, one would have thought that he would not object to the despised English enjoying a little of it, but the more loudly and blatantly a Celtic-fringer bellows for Home Rule for his portion of the United Kingdom, the more determined he shows himself that the non-Celtic portion should not have any of it. Another of the new recruits was a doctor named Hutchinson, who, evidently anxious that his profession should not be deprived of whatever profit may be derived from doctoring the undesirable invaders, strongly objected to the exclusion of diseased aliens, declaring that we exported more disease than we imported. In a subsequent election speech he recommended that Tory lies be crammed down Tory throats. If anyone had crammed this lie down his throat, his throat would have need to be as capacious as his mouth. But granting that his statement that we export more disease than we import were true, the English people who go to the South of France for the benefit of their health are able to pay for the medical treatment they receive. They do not crowd the French hospitals to the exclusion of the natives, and despite his statement to the contrary, they do not infect the native population. A pretty good idea of the reasons which inspired this vulgar fellow to oppose the Aliens Bill was afforded by his description of the experiences of a man who comes to London "for a night's pleasure, to see what was going on here," and who, according to his statement, is received at a West End Hotel "by the cashier, who was a Frenchman, shown to the lift by a German, and a Swiss took him to his room and carried his luggage. He ordered his dinner from a

French *maitre d'hotel*, he was served by a German, and the food was cooked by a French chef. Afterwards he entered a motor-car driven by a French chauffeur, and he visited the Italian opera. The overture at the opera was played by a foreign band, and the only man who looked like an Englishman was the player of the triangle. After the opera, his supper was served in an Italian Restaurant, and he went home after smoking a Turkish cigarette. On his way home he was accosted by French, Austrian and German prostitutes." According to the Kosher organs this carefully prepared and memorised effusion was received with roars of laughter and applause.

Worthless as the measure already was, it was not sufficiently so for the Semitic traitors and their puppets, and by working off as speeches a few *Jewish Chronicle* articles anent the alleged persecution the Semites are subjected to in Russia and other countries they easily induced Gilly Balfour to accept an amendment designed to render it impossible to exclude any Jew, never mind how criminal or diseased he may be, who can "prove" that he has been persecuted in his own country. As thanks to the talent for perjury possessed by his tribe, any Jew immigrant has no difficulty in securing any number of "vitnesses" to testify that he has suffered from every kind of political and religious persecution before leaving his native ghetto, the adoption of the amendment enables the scum of the Continental ghetti to continue to swarm hither without the slightest hindrance. In view of the efforts which the Semitic traitors make to arouse sympathy for their invading tribesmen by representing them as religious refugees, it is very significant that a few days after the Gilly accepted the amendment referred to, the Jew Zionist Congress refused, by an overwhelming majority, the Gilly's offer of a choice portion of East Africa as a site for a self-governing Yiddish colony. Perhaps the Sheenies cannot be altogether blamed for this refusal, as why should they attempt to colonise a new land whilst they retain the

right to colonise on the English people? To the victim of Russian religious persecution, white-slave trafficking, brothel-keeping, and obscene literature-vending in London offers far greater attractions than farming in East Africa.

The second Alien's measure passed its third reading by a large majority, only about a dozen Englishmen voting against it, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Jew members and native guinea-pig company directors to defeat it, it passed through the House of Lords. But this will not stop the immigration restriction movement. The agitation for preserving Britain for the British people will continue with greater strength than ever, a fact which our conquerors fully recognise, and hence they strove to get as many as possible of their tribesmen and their lackeys accepted as candidates at the General Election. In constituencies where neither candidate was a Jew, or a native thing pledged to serve their interests, their policy was indicated in the following letter, signed M. Sidney, that appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle* just before the East Finsbury contest:—

“In describing the Aliens Bill as a mere vote-catching measure you have certainly hit the nail on the head. But is it not in our power to demonstrate to the present Government our capacity to neutralise whatever kudos they may obtain from the anti-Semite portion of their supporters by the passage of the Bill? Hitherto we have everywhere voted according to our individual leanings, and have consequently stultified ourselves as a political power. If we can alter this, and within the next few weeks weld ourselves into a solid party, ready to support at the next General Election those candidates who agree with us on the matter, and to oppose who differ, I venture to predict that the present Bill will share the fate of its unhonoured predecessor. Your suggestion that local committees should be formed in each constituency to interview the sitting member is an admirable one. Personally, I shall be pleased to act as hon. secretary

of such a committee here in Bermondsey, and to form one of a deputation to wait upon our member, Mr. Cust. There are at least 250 Jewish voters here, and seeing that parties are otherwise fairly evenly balanced, we, acting together, hold the balance of power. This is the situation in at least 20 metropolitan constituencies. Let us prove that we have the keeping of 20 seats in our hands, and the Aliens Bill is dead. There is at present a vacancy in East Finsbury, a borough where Jewish voters are particularly numerous. We must not let this splendid opportunity slip. Who is going to set the ball rolling?"

When the foregoing appeared a well-known English gentleman, anxious that his countrymen should have an idea of the loyalty of the people who are taking the place of the quarter-million natives crowded out of their country each year, called on the editors or proprietors of the leading London dailies and requested them to republish it. In each case he received a curt refusal.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

*The General Election, and How the Hoggenheimers Chose the Lines it was Fought on—Why the Tory Leaders made no Reference During the Election to the Radical Opposition to the Aliens Act—Silence of the London Press Anent the Subserviency of the Leaders of the Two Parties to the Jew Money-Bags—How Politicians of the Churchill Ilk Whined for the Votes of Yiddish Traitors—The Hoggenheimers Engage Yiddish Hooligans in the Alien-Polluted Constituencies to Break up the Meetings of the English Candidates—How the English, by Voting Against the Government that Permitted the Hoggenheimers to Introduce Chinese Coolies into South Africa, Placed in Power Another Pack of Cosmopolitans Pledged to the Semitic Oof-hogs to Favour the Continued Flooding of England with Yiddish Coolies—A Parliament in which the English are in a Minority—Formation of a Jew Party in it—A Government Composed of the Celts, Aliens and English Renegades who have been Prominent in Opposing the Aliens Act—Why the semi-Yankee was Made Under-Colonial Secretary, and a Jew Under-Home Secretary—How Convicted Jew Criminals Instead of being Returned to their Native Ghetti are Shipped to British Colonies—Protest of the Grand Jury at the Non-Enforcement of the Aliens Act—English Workmen also Protest While their Scotch Bosses are Dining with a Rich Jew Opponent of the Act—Semitic Inspired Agitation for its Repeal, and for the Abolition of the Naturalization Fees—A British Political Party Needed—Nothing to be Expected From the Scots Who Control the Present Parties—Attitude of the Native Plutocrats Towards the Yiddish Domination of our Land—Need of an English Newspaper Organ.*

It is customary among the members of each brood of our Oriental conquerors to pretend to differ in their political views, some posing as Tories, and contributing to the Tory Party funds, and getting their reward

in titles and other favours when that party attains to power, and others posing as Radicals, contributing to the Radical Party Funds, and getting their reward in titles and other favours when that party attains to power. Thus you will find Tory Hoggenheimers, and Radical Hoggenheimers, Tory Swindlesteins, and Radical Swindlesteins. When the Labour Party began to acquire importance, some of the members of the Hoggenheimers and Swindlestein broods came out as Labourites, and it was probably in return for their contributions to that party's war chest that the Celtic carpet-baggers who "boss" it have prevented it from supporting the Immigration Restriction movement. By these subsidies to the political parties our conquerors are enabled to dictate their policy, and were able to decide on the lines the General Election was to be fought on.

Long before the Balfour Government resigned, the Tory Hoggenheimers had demanded that in return for their contributions nothing should be said by any Tory leader during the approaching election condemnatory of the Radical opposition to the Aliens Act, and that no Tory candidate should receive any pecuniary or other assistance from head-quarters who ventured to refer to the subject, or to condemn the introduction of Chinese coolies into the Transvaal. That these demands were not refused was shown by the absolute refusal of the Tory leaders to make the slightest allusion to the Alien plague, or to the Radical opposition to the movement for checking it.

Before opening their money-bags, the Radical Hoggenheimers also had demands to make, the chief of which was that the party leaders should promise that in the event of the party winning the election, the Aliens Act should be abrogated or repealed, and that the politicians who had been prominent in opposing it should be included in the new Government. The Radical Hoggenheimers are reported to have also demanded that the Radical leaders should keep quiet on the Balfour Government Chinese policy,



but on its being explained to them that opposition to this policy was necessary to win the election, they withdrew this demand on the understanding that some of their own trusty friends should be placed in charge of the Colonial Department.

The Aliens and Celts of the London Press were, of course, not ignorant of these demands, and of their acceptance, as they were referred to by the Yiddish speakers who addressed Yiddish audiences, were discussed at the London Clubs, boasted of in the Yiddish journals, and mentioned by the London correspondents of foreign newspapers as evidence of the power the Jews had attained in this country. Every Tory daily newspaper in London was deluged with letters protesting against this betrayal of the party to the alien money-pigs, but not one of these letters ever received publicity. Under orders from the aliens and Celts who control them, the Tory journals played the traitor then just as they did a few months later in relation to the Swettenham affair.

As English Liberals of the unimported brand are, with the exception of a few unclean creatures of the anti-national ilk, just as patriotic as the unimported Tories, the aliens and Celts of the Radical Press were inundated with letters of the same character, and which, needless to say, suffered the same fate. Some of the Radical organs ventured, of course, to condemn the Balfour Government's Chinese policy, but, as their advertisement canvassers took care to remind the Jew advertisers, they attacked the Aliens Act with far greater severity. In their denunciation of the introduction of the Chinese into the Transvaal, they were careful to explain that it was not on account of their opposition to Chinese labour as such, but because the coolies were brought into the Transvaal, and kept there under conditions which would prevent them from breeding and multiplying. These same journals carefully omitted from their columns the slightest reference to the rapidly increasing influx

of Chinese coolies into England, or to the inquiry held at Liverpool in which it was shown that the Chinese in that city already control most of the laundry business there, that they are multiplying as rapidly as their fellow Asiatics in Whitechapel, and that they have brought with them all the filthy Oriental habits and vices which the Yiddish coolies are accustomed to practise.

During the election campaign, Radical candidates of the Churchill ilk, in constituencies where the Yiddish element is large, openly bid for the votes of the alien traitors by reminding them of their services in opposing the enactment of the Aliens Act, and by pledging themselves to work for its abrogation or repeal. Thus, according to the *Manchester Guardian*, which is the leading organ of the alien and the Celtic elements of that city, the semi-Yankee, in addressing an audience of Yiddish coolies at the rooms of the Achei Brith Society, "appealed for their support on account of the work he had done for the Jews in connection with the Aliens Bill. With regard to the first measure on the subject, men like Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Herbert Samuel, and himself had striven their utmost to wreck the Bill." At another meeting of the aliens, held 24 hours before the polling, the hybrid promised them that if they returned him to Parliament, he would use his utmost endeavour to get repealed "this most vicious farce," or what he subsequently described as "the ridiculous and idiotic act."

The appeals for Jew votes which some of the other Radical candidates issued were almost as disgusting. Thus the notorious company promoter, newspaper-owner, and opponent of immigration restriction, Horatio Bottomley, inserted an advertisement in the *Jewish Chronicle*, in which the Yiddish coolies of South Hackney were begged to vote for him, because his "only daughter is married" to a Jew. It is pleasant to hear that since this fellow has been in Parliament the only members he has been able

to associate with are almost entirely of the imported brand.

In constituencies where the foreigners were not sufficiently numerous to make their vote important, the Radical candidates were careful to ignore the opposition which their party had offered to the immigration restriction movement, and, as they were fully warranted in doing, denounced the Balfour Government for permitting the Hoggenheimers to introduce the Chinese into the Transvaal.

The Tory candidates in constituencies where the Yiddish element is large had to ignore the orders from headquarters, and to advocate the further restriction of the alien invasion, or to suffer defeat. Those whose election expenses were not paid from the fund the Tory Hoggenheimers had supplied took the patriotic course. Messrs. Hoggenheimer and Swindelstein, however, were prepared for this, and had organized gangs of Yiddish ruffians to break up their meetings. Although the London Press was made fully cognizant of this, and the names of the rich Semitic traitors who had furnished the money for it, and were supplied with copies of articles that had appeared in the Jewish journals inciting it, and approving of it, not a single daily paper in London made any editorial reference to it, and not more than one or two published any reports of it. It is satisfactory to reflect that excepting in the constituencies where the Yiddish coolies are in the majority, all the Tory candidates in alien polluted constituencies that refused to defend the Balfour Government's Chinese policy, and who advocated the exclusion of undesirable aliens, were elected, whilst the renegade dogs who in return for the Hoggenheimer money they received, and for the sake of the votes of Yiddish traitors defended the Balfour Government's Chinese policy, and ignored the immigration plague, were defeated.

With one or two exceptions, the renegades, aliens, and Celts who were prominent in opposing the Aliens Measure in the late Parliament were re-elected

because, by a little arrangement between the Hoggenheimers of both sides, Jews or Celtic carpet-baggers had been nominated to oppose them. In such cases, the election was an absolute farce, both the candidates denouncing the Act with equal bitterness, and the "Tory candidate" blatantly championing the Balfour Government's Chinese policy. I regret to say that in only one constituency did the native English show any resentment at having their candidates chosen by the Hoggenheimers, and that was in North Paddington, when a German Jew was nominated as the Tory candidate, and a recently naturalized Italian Socialist, who is also one of the editors of Cadbury and Ritzema's *Daily News*, was nominated as the Radical candidate. It is hardly necessary to say that both these exotics are strongly opposed to any interference with the swarming hither of Yiddish schnorrers and Italian *lazzaroni*. Much to the indignation of the alien and Celtic crooks of the London Press, the English promptly nominated a candidate of their own, and if he had not been the most unsuitable that could have been chosen, he undoubtedly would have been elected. As it was, he received a very large vote, and caused the Jew's defeat.

In almost every constituency, the Jews, whether they posed as Radicals or Tories, worked for the return of the Radical candidate. In the division I live in, a large number of Semites were announced as favouring the Tory candidate (Mr. Peel), but they devoted all their energies towards securing the return of his Scotch Radical opponent.

If any Semite had really worked for the return of an English Tory, he would speedily have got into trouble with the Yiddish journals, as during the election campaign every Jew journal in England became a Radical organ, and was recognised as such by the Radical Party managers. A list of M.P.'s who had voted for the Aliens Act was published in every issue, whom the Yiddish voters were ordered to oppose

on pain of being ostracised by their tribesmen, and another list consisting of the unsavoury gang of aliens, Celts, and English renegades who had opposed the measure was published, whom the Yiddish traitors were ordered to support. Urgent appeals were published from both the Tory and Radical Hoggenheimers to their tribesmen to vote against the anti-Semites who would keep "the victims of Russian political persecution" out of England, and to vote for the Dilkes and Churchills who would let them in.

It is very significant that pretty well all the Hoggenheimers and Swindelsteins who took a leading part during the general election in inducing their tribesmen to vote against the English candidates were already possessed of titles, bestowed on them by the Scotchmen, Gladstone, Rosebery, or Balfour, or have since received them from the present Scotch Premier. It is also very significant that all these alien traitors are "glose bersonal frendts of our good King Edvurd."

Of this alien interference in our election the English people were, of course, kept in ignorance, as not a single newspaper in England, so far as I am aware, ventured to make the slightest reference to it. Some of the Tory candidates, I understand, protested against it in their communications to their constituents, but no reports of this were permitted to appear in London's reptile Press.

Apparently the only interest manifested by the imported crooks of the London Tory Press in the election concerned the effect it might have in the continued importation of Chinese coolies into South Africa, in advocacy and defence of which they readily devoted entire columns of their space. But when appealed to attack the Radicals for their attitude towards the immigration plague, or even towards Tariff Reform, they were in almost every case silent. On the other hand, the Radical organs had no difficulty in arousing the feeling of the English working

class against the Balfour Government on account of its subserviency to the Jew mine-owning magnates. The result was that the English people voted against the gang which permitted the South African Hoggenheimers to deluge a British colony with Chinese coolies, and thereby placed in power another gang pledged to the Radical Hoggenheimers to favour the unrestricted flooding of England with Yiddish coolies.

For the first time in England's history a Parliament was elected in which the English are in a minority, as the majority of the members consist of Jews, Americans, and other foreigners, and Celtic carpet-baggers. Nearly ten per cent. of the Radical party are Jews, or persons of Jewish origin, most of whom, with the Semites who pose as Tories, have, with the approval of the entire Jewish Press, formed themselves into a Jewish party—called by the English members, the “party of the 20 per center”—each member of which is pledged to place the interests of his own foul breed before those of the people he battens on. The Jewish journals have made no effort to conceal their belief that the result of the elections was a victory for their tribe. They have repeatedly boasted that the majority of the Radical and many of the Tory members' election expenses were paid with Jew subscribed money, and that the Radical leaders have to obey the orders which the Hoggenheimers give them, and they have not been backward in warning the Government what its fate will be if it takes any action inimical to Jewish interests. Of the impecunious Scotch, Welsh, and Irish adventurers who were elected from English constituencies, practically all may be regarded as the creatures of the Hoggenheimers, as with but few exceptions their election expenses must have come from the Hoggenheimer funds.

A week after the Radical Government was formed, the *Jewish Chronicle* published the names of the members, with a description of the various

valuable services each had rendered to the Jewish community. Practically all had taken part in opposing the Aliens Act, and there can be no possible doubt that this had more to do with their appointment than any services they had rendered to the English people. It is some consolation to reflect that very few of them are English, and that of these few, the majority were elected in Scotch or Yiddish constituencies. Some of them on receiving their jobs hastened to appoint Jews as their private secretaries. The Hoggenheimers were determined to have full value for their money, and the appointment of these creatures to positions in the Radical Government, with Peerages, Baronetcies, and Knighthoods for themselves, is the reward they demanded, and got. It seems to be generally agreed that "Our Vinstun" was made Under-Colonial Secretary as a guarantee that the repatriation of Chinese coolies in the Transvaal should be delayed as long as possible. It was a wise selection, as notwithstanding the solemn pledges of the Radical leaders that the importation of the Chinese into South Africa should be stopped, their number steadily increased, until the Boers, having regained control of the Transvaal, as a result of the domination and betrayal of the British Party by the Jewish magnates, promptly put a stop to their further importation.

This, however, is not the only service the semi-Yankee has been able to render his alien friends. His treatment of the Colonial Premiers and their "Preference" proposals were highly appreciated by the Jew and Yankee importers of the "Gobden Glub," and when the Jew and Yankee traitors in Jamaica started their attacks on Sir Alexander Swettenham because of his objections to the landing of American troops on British territory, the anti-British New York Press gave all the credit for the patriotic Governor's removal to the person whom they described as a "troo Amurrerkun at heart," and a worthy grandson of the New York money-lender Jerome. The Scotch

booby, Lord Elgin, is apparently no more the real Colonial Secretary than is Gladstone, his fellow Celt and booby, the real Home Secretary. The latter appears to have been given his £5,000 a-year job, as the Jewish journals very plainly hinted, on the understanding that Herbert Samuel, the Jew Under Secretary, should have a free hand in abrogating the Aliens Act. This precious exotic is the one whom Churchill assured his Yiddish constituents had striven his utmost to wreck the Aliens Bill, and is a brother of the representative of the Yiddish coolies of Whitechapel. He is also the person who, writing in the *Contemporary Review* on the Chinese coolies, said: "There are many industries (in England) now undeveloped which by their help could be made active and prosperous, bringing large incomes to employers (such as the Hoggenheimers who have got their claws on the Cornish tin mines) and increased revenues to the State."

The moment the result of the election was known, the agitation for the abrogation of the Aliens Act was started. As a result of the working of the Act, a few criminals, paupers, and Jews afflicted with loathsome contagious diseases had been prevented from landing on our shores, most of whom the Jewish charitable societies promptly shipped back as first-class passengers. The London daily newspapers were furnished through a Jew conducted Press agency with articles, written, I understand, in the office of a Jew journal, in which the excluded undesirables were represented as inoffensive political and religious refugees, and which, of course, were in almost every case printed, with editorial demands for the abrogation or repeal of the Act. Great mass meetings of Yiddish *canaille* occurred in all our big cities, at which the pro-Jew politicians were called on to fulfil their pledges to secure the abrogation of the Act. In Whitechapel the delegates of 23 Jewish trade unions met and passed resolutions demanding that the Scotch carpet-bagger and Socialist, J. Ramsey



Macdonald, should work for the repeal of the Act, and urging a general strike of the 20,000 Jewish trade unionists in the East End to enforce the abolition of the Act. In Manchester a mass meeting which called on the semi-Yankee to redeem his pledges to use his utmost endeavour to get the Act repealed was presided over by the ex-parson, Harwood, whom I have already referred to as objecting to the exclusion of the undesirables on account of the loss of business it would cause the shipping companies. All these meetings were represented in the London Press as composed of Englishmen, and voicing the feeling of the English workmen.

Never mind what rubbish our conquerors invented, their unclean lackeys of the London Press could always be depended on to give it publicity, to discuss it as though it were gospel truth, and to omit to publish the evidence they received as to its real character. Thus when "dot glose bersonal frendt of our good King Edvurd," the Hon. Walter Rothschild, announced at a meeting of his tribesmen that he "had irrefutable evidence that the refugees who had been refused admission to England under the Aliens Act had been shot at the Russian frontier on their return," the London newspapers promptly published the yarn, with the usual indignant comment, and then, with but one or two exceptions, declined to publish the contradiction issued by the Russian Government through the St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency. The Semitic ingrate's announcement was, of course, based on no evidence at all. He stated that he could not give any particulars for "obvious reasons." He spoke the truth then, the reason to every Englishman of the non-imitation brand being very obvious. He had made the announcement, knowing that his fellow aliens, and the Celtic-fringers of the London Press, could be trusted to give it publicity and credence. Even if it had been true, and a few harpies, deserters, traitors, anarchists, criminals, and prostitutes of his breed had been shot, it would

have supplied no reason why our country should continue a dumping-ground for the Yiddish offal. It would simply have shown that the Russian authorities possess a far more effective way of dealing with the alien undesirables than we have. In a letter shortly after to "dot vine noosbaber," known as "Rennolts," the exotic lawmaker declared that he had opposed the Aliens measure from its inception, and voted and agitated against it. He might have added that his opposition was not confined entirely to agitating and voting against it.

Backed up by every Jew-controlled newspaper, editor, and politician in England, Mr. Samuel speedily got to work. A new set of regulations were issued with his puppet's name attached, which practically abrogated the Act so far as its effect in excluding undesirables of his own breed is concerned. A Jew bomb-thrower, anarchist, leper, deserter, pauper, or criminal has only to declare himself a political refugee in order to be promptly admitted. So well is this recognised by the undesirables that one Jew pauper secured permission to land simply by stating that he had committed several murders in Russia. The aliens have since been swarming hither even more freely than formerly, as the enormously increased number of Yiddish undesirables rejected at New York, as a result of the enactment of more stringent legislation by the United States, are shipped back and eventually dumped on our shores. Meanwhile the emigration from England of the flower of our industrial and agricultural population increases by leaps and bounds, and is encouraged by the money contributed by the various Jew money-bags.

Lord Halsbury, the former Lord Chancellor, declared that "Mr. Herbert Gladstone's modifications of the Aliens Act were illegal, and an outrage on the ordinary observance of the law." The Grand Jury has protested against the non-enforcement of the Act, and a few Members of Parliament have ventured to do likewise. But the Radical pledges to the Hogg-

heimers have to be kept, and so the swarm of brothel-keepers, procurers, souteneurs, receivers, swindlers, and white slave traffickers convicted at our criminal courts will continue to increase, and the country be further polluted with the members of Mr. Samuel's tribe. A big mass-meeting of English workpeople took place in the East End to protest against the abrogation of the Act, but the Jew advertisers kept all reports of it out of the newspapers, and so few people in London outside the East End knew anything about it. The same evening this meeting occurred the Scotch and other labour fakers who "boss" the labour party and pose as representatives of the English working class, were enjoying the hospitality of the same rich foreign Jew who had been reported in the *Daily Chronicle* as declaring that he would spend money in securing the repeal of the Act.

Not even that clause of the Act which provides for the deportation of a convicted alien undesirable has been properly enforced. The few foreigners sent back to the land of their origin have usually been non-Jews. Whenever it comes to carrying out the recommendations of the judges for the deportation of a Yiddish criminal, or prostitute, Mr. Samuel's lackey is generally furnished with some excuse for ignoring it. In most cases this excuse is that the convict has a family here. In other words, he has reproduced his kind here. Considering that Jews are as prolific as pigs, one may realise what the effect of that may be a generation hence. Some time ago, several young Jews were charged at the Guildhall Police Court, and were ordered to be sent to an industrial school, for making a business of blackmailing prostitutes of their own breed by kicking their heels, and otherwise annoying those who refused to give them money. It would be of interest to know whether these Yiddish youths are the offspring of the gentry whose deportation Mr. Samuel's puppet refused to order on account of their having families in this country.

The very few tribesmen of Mr. Samuel whose presence we have been relieved of are usually those who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the Jewish, as well as the British portion of the population. These, however, have been sent, not back to their native ghetto, but to our own colonies. The Odesky case is an illustration of this. Odesky is one of the thousands of Yiddish cowards who, with the usual patriotism of their breed, came to this country to escape serving in the Russian armies in Manchuria. Like most of the other political refugees of his tribe, too, he had been convicted of crime in his native land. Some time after arriving here he was arrested for some offence, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, to be followed by deportation. According to the *Jewish Chronicle*, the Grand Rabbi promptly placed himself in communication with the Under Secretary of State for Home Affairs (Samuel), from whom he received a letter stating that "on a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Secretary of State had decided to take no steps to deport Odesky." The Jewish authorities, however, subsequently discovered that this particular victim of Russian political persecution had accused a synagogue official of certain grave offences, with the result that they sent him, not back to Russia, but to the British colony of Canada, where at Montreal a few weeks later he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for swindling. By this time he is probably back in this country.

As the Home Office will not always be conducted in the interests of Mr. Samuel's diseased, criminal, and pauper tribesmen, our conquerors fully realise that if they do not take some measure to prevent it, the time may come when every convicted Yiddish scoundrel will have to return to his native ghetto. They have therefore started an agitation for the abolition of the naturalization fees. If this agitation is successful, nothing but the usual perjury will then be necessary for the Yiddish import to get himself put

through the naturalization mill. In that case, it would be impossible to deport him, never mind what crime he had been convicted of, as no foreign country could be expected to receive back a convicted criminal who had been granted citizenship by another country. It is hardly necessary to say that "Our Vinstun" has given the agitation his hearty support, and recently headed a deputation of Hoggenheimers to the Prime Minister on the subject. But the leading spirit of the agitation is a brother of the person who does Mr. Gladstone's thinking for him, and is the Parliamentary representative of the Yiddish coolies and anarchists of Whitechapel. This insolent alien has as much moral right to sit in our Parliament and to assist in the making of our laws as a person elected in the ghetto of Warsaw. "No Aliens Act," says he, "would have been possible had all Jewish citizens possessed the vote. . . . The Jews and other aliens if they do not possess a vote are not able to protect themselves against the laws made against them." By laws made against them he, of course, refers to the Aliens Measure, the Factory Acts, the Usury legislation, etc.

Similar arguments in favour of the abolition of the fee have been advanced in the various Jewish journals. Thus, in the *Jewish World* a correspondent remarked, "It is time we began to look after ourselves, and created a real Jewish vote, to be given to that party which will pledge itself to look after Jewish interests. To effect this, I would suggest the formation of a Jewish League, the main objects of which will be to protect Jewish interests. Those who join it will have to pledge themselves to show publicly their pride in their race, and faith on every possible occasion."

After such weighty reasons as these for the abolition of the naturalization fee, it is strange the pack of Celts, aliens, and English renegades we call the Government should retain it for even a single day.

The most mournful reflection inspired by the subserviency of the Tory and Radical Parties to the Semitic millionaires is, that any other political party now in existence would, if it attained power, be equally subservient. Nothing is to be expected from the Labour Party, because, like the other two parties, it is financed chiefly by the alien money-bags, and bossed by their Scotch gillies.

While the country is ruled by such creatures. Englishmen should imitate the Welshmen—Irishmen our lying London Press described them—of Merthyr, who, when a swarm of Yiddish coolies were shipped to that town, and given the places of the workmen called up to serve in the Militia, made it so uncomfortable for the aliens that they promptly took their departure. Let us hope the time is near when it will be made equally uncomfortable for the Yiddish coolies who deprive Englishmen of their employment in English towns.

Nothing is likely to be willingly done by any British Government to stem the Yiddish inundation until a thoroughly British and National Party is formed. The numerous abstentions at every election that occurs nowadays show plainly enough that a large proportion of our people have no faith in either of the political parties. These abstentions demonstrate that the material for a National Party already exists. It only needs organizing. There are men even in the present Parliament possessed of the necessary ability and patriotism to do this. But these men have declined to wear the Jewish collar. They have refused to act the renegade and traitor, and hence are never heard of outside their own constituencies. Their influence is purely local, and they are little known to the general public. As I have already pointed out, any speech they make in Parliament or outside it is either not reported by the London Press, or reported in a very brief and emasculated form.

Before a British and National Party can be

successfully organized, London must have at least one daily journal entirely independent of the Jews, Yankees or Celtic fringers, and conducted on honest lines. When will some wealthy Englishman give us such a paper? With the money many a rich Englishman squanders in one year on yachting or horse-racing, a daily newspaper could be established in the Metropolis which would do such missionary work that in a few months a strong British Party might be organized. But, unfortunately, the plutocratic element in our population seems to be as unpatriotic and as subservient to our Yiddish conquerors as the paupercratic. The movement in favour of immigration restriction has received not the slightest assistance from either of these selfish elements. The *Times*, *Spectator*, and other organs of the plutocracy, are as loyal to our conquerors as are *Reynold's Newspaper*, the *Morning Leader*, and other organs of the paupercracy. The restriction movement has been carried on entirely by that part of our population composed neither of money-pigs nor beggars. If a single millionaire had financed the movement to the extent of a few thousands, it would have attained its object long ago, and our country would now have a quarter a million fewer alien criminals, paupers, harpies and coolies in its population. But our oof-pigs do not appear anxious to part with any of their oof excepting when it is to be used for propagating treason. They are evidently of the same opinion as Lord Avebury, who suggested in a magazine article some time ago that as British capitalists have vast sums of money invested in foreign countries, we should be cosmopolitan, rather than patriotic. If some traitorous newspaper organ of pro-foreignism, anti-nationalism, and of Semitism needs subsidising, then the pigs are ready to shell out. The British public should bear this disloyalty of the money-bags in mind, and in future when they whine for protection against the attacks of the Scotch, Irish, and alien Socialists, Labourites, and other paupercrats, no atten-

tion should be paid to them. If, for instance, the representatives in Parliament of the paupercracy should become strong enough to compel the Government to introduce a measure making it illegal for any one person to own more than a certain acreage of British soil, the representatives of the class which places the interests of the nation before its own private interests should refrain from interference. If the money-hogs are so fond of the Jews, let them look to the Yiddish traitors to protect their interest. In countries where property is insecure the ultra rich usually make a pretence of being extremely patriotic. Perhaps, if we allowed the socialists, anarchists, professional labourites, and other paupercrats to have a little more their own way here, the possessor of an income of a hundred thousand a year might be scared into showing the same degree of loyalty to the British people as is displayed by the man with a hundred a year.

When a National Party is formed in this country, we must see to it that it is not captured and betrayed by the members of the professional office-monopolizing broods who have captured and betrayed the political parties now in existence. These barnacles seem unable to adopt any attitude which is opposed in the slightest degree to Semitic interests. Probably the greediest office grabbers in England are the Cecils, who are also among the most abject flunkies of our alien conquerors. Whether he be in the House of Lords, or the House of Commons, a Cecil who could be pro-Jew rather than pro-English would not be a Cecil. A Cecil's love for a Hoggenheimer is as intense as his craving for a fat office. My readers may remember that in the present Parliament the chief representative in the Commons of this family of voracious feeders at the British tax-payer's manger took the lead in the agitation on behalf of the Jewish innocent, Madame D'Angeley, while its representative in the Lords won great praise from the Hoggenheimers and their Press by securing the defeat of the measure which had passed the Commons designed to



stop the Hoggenheimers from importing Yiddish coolies and Italian *lazzaroni* to take the places of striking English workmen.

Since the issues of the preceding editions of this book I have received letters from several English advertisers, who naturally have little regard for their swindling alien competitors, saying that as a purely British paper is certain to have an enormous circulation, they would undertake to patronise it largely. In view of this, the prospects of such a paper being a pecuniary success would hardly be as poor as at first may be imagined. It would, of course, have to exist without the patronage of the swindling advertiser, or the blackmail extorted from the company promoter, or the revenue derived from the inventions of the circulation liar, but the enormous circulation it would have, and the high price its advertisement space would, in consequence, bring, should not render this such a difficult matter as might be expected. It is a pity the proprietors of some patriotic provincial journal, or even of one of the less Kosher of the London weekly journals, cannot be induced to furnish the Metropolis with a pro-British daily.

During the last year or two some of the London papers have ventured to publish mild protests against the crime and vice-breeding influx, but the British people should not let this eleventh hour conversion deceive them. They must not forget that but for the silence or opposition of these newspaper traitors the mass of alien offal which curses our country would never have been permitted to be dumped on our shores. Whatever the London journals may say now regarding the alien plague is inspired not by a sense of duty or patriotism, but from a fear that opposition newspapers may be started, or by the social boycott to which their treasonable attitude has subjected their owners and editors. If they were really concerned about the criminal deluge they would not hesitate to inform their readers how a pack of Yiddish traitors have used the money they have made out of the

English people to prevent the enactment and enforcement of legislation dealing with the inflow. A state of war now exists between these traitors and the English people, and those newspapers that remain on the fence are owned and edited by as despicable pack of curs as the conductors of the openly Jew organs.